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NATIONAL AREA-BASED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

2014 Second Quarterly PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT

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PROJECT INFORMATION

Project ID:	00057359 (NIM)
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ANDS Component:	Social and Economic Development
Contributing to NPP	One and Four
Strategic Plan Component:	Promoting inclusive growth, gender equality and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
CPAP Component:	Increased opportunities for income generation through promotion of diversified livelihoods, private sector development, and public private partnerships
Total Phase III Budget:	US \$294,666,069
AWP Budget 2014:	US \$ 52,608,993
Un-Funded amount 2014:	US \$ 1,820,886
Implementing Partner	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)
Responsible Party:	MRRD and UNDP
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Chief Technical Advisor:	Vacant
Responsible Assistant Country Director:	Shoaib Timory

Cover Photo: Kabul province, Photo Credit: | NABDP

ACRONYMS

ADDPs	Annual District Development Plans
AIRD	Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development
APRP	Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme
ASGP	Afghanistan Sub-National Governance Programme
DCC	District Coordination Councils
DDA	District Development Assembly
DDP	District Development Plan
DIC	District Information Center
ERDA	Energy for Rural Development of Afghanistan
GEP	Gender Empowerment Project
IALP	Integrated Alternative Livelihood Programme
IDLG	Independent Directorate of Local Governance
KW	Kilo Watt
LIDD	Local Institutional Development Department
MHP	Micro Hydro Power
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoRR	Ministry of Refuge and Repatriation
MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
NABDP	National Area Based Development Programme
PEAC	Provincial Establishment and Assessment Committees
RTD	Rural Technology Directory
RTP	Rural Technology Park
PMT	Provincial Monitoring Teams
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
SPVHS	Solar Photovoltaic Voltage Home System
SDU	Sustainable Development Unit

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Area-Based Development Programme (NABDP) was initiated in 2002 as a joint partnership between the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The aim of the Programme is the sustainable reduction of poverty and an improvement of livelihoods in rural Afghanistan.

In 2009, NABDP Phase III was initiated with a focus on three specific areas: i) Strengthening of district-level institutions to independently address local priority needs; ii) Improved access to key services for the rural poor; and iii) Stabilization in less secure regions and districts. In the second quarter, NABDP continued to build on the progress made in 2014 toward the achievement of these three specific areas.

1. Institutions strengthened at the local-level to independently address local priority needs

In the second quarter of 2014, NABDP continued to advise and support the District Development Assemblies (DDAs) to increase their capacity and continue to build their local and national legitimacy. Since 2006, NABDP have established 388 DDAs in 34 provinces throughout Afghanistan.

In December 2013, the 'National Policy for Improving Governance and Development in Districts and Villages' that established the decree for a single unified district level governance body, the District Coordination Council (DCC) was endorsed by the Cabinet. Though the plan for the establishment of pilot DCCs in two provinces, Herat and Kapisa has been agreed upon by Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG) and MRRD, there have been significant delays in its implementation due to the uncertainty surrounding the outcome of the 2014 Presidential election. While this process is ongoing, NABDP continued to advise, support and strengthen the District Development Assemblies (DDAs) in some areas, though there was a significant slowdown in the implementation of planned activities during this quarter.

In quarter two, NABDP conducted a series of DDA-related activities that included the:

- i) Re-election of DDAs and updating District Development Plans (DDPs) in three DDAs across three provinces that resulted in the re-election of 62 male and 31 female DDA members;
- ii) Delivery of capacity development training and activities for 14 DDAs that addressed capacity constraints in the respective DDAs. A total of 250 male and 101 female DDA members benefitted from the trainings conducted in quarter two;
- iii) One hundred and thirty two DDAs held regular meetings to discuss governance and district level development issues;

- iv) Twenty five DDAs across 10 provinces implemented a total of 43 projects that were identified and prioritized in their DDPs, indicating the importance and relevance of the DDPs as a planning tool in district level decision making processes;
- v) A total of 92 DDAs across 13 districts were able to successfully resolve 143 conflicts in their area. This included the successful negotiation between two DDAs in Kunar province with the Taliban insurgency to ensure the safety of their communities;
- vi) Thirty eight DDAs in the eight disaster prone provinces of Afghanistan continued to mitigate for natural disasters in their area through the implementation of projects such as the construction of protection walls, the repair and maintenance of bridges, preparation of sand bags to help shore up rivers during floods and the planting of trees and vegetation to help prevent erosion in landslide affected areas;
- vii) Provision of establishment grants and the ongoing monthly stipends to six DDAs through the Grant in Aid (GIA) scheme, 12 District Information Centers (DICs) were established in eight provinces;
- viii) The Provincial Monitoring Teams (PMTs) continued to monitor the progress of projects in insecure regions. In quarter two, nine projects across five insecure provinces were successfully monitored;
- ix) Convened 14 public hearings in nine provinces. The hearings provided an opportunity to improve communication and coordination mechanisms between the DDAs and their respective constituency. The public hearings were attended by DDA members, community and religious leaders, government officials and marginalised groups such as the kuchis; and
- x) Completion of 21 women economic empowerment projects that benefitted 662 women across 16 provinces.

2. Improved access to key services for the rural poor

NABDP completed 77 productive rural infrastructure projects in 30 provinces during the second quarter of 2014. These included: i) 16 agriculture and irrigation projects; ii) 19 disaster management projects; iii) nine public building projects; iv) 11 rural energy projects; v) six transport projects; and vi) 16 water supply and sanitation projects.

With the completion of the above mentioned 77 rural infrastructure projects, 251,778 labour days of temporary employment for skilled and unskilled labour were created for local communities. Through these projects, 102,466 households (717,122 people) were able to access key services such as electricity, clean drinking water, roads and transportation to markets, schools and medical facilities, thereby improving the quality of life for rural communities.

As a direct benefit, the completion of these projects facilitated the irrigation of 807 jeribs¹ (1.6 square km/ 398 acres) of agricultural land and the protection of 3,841 jeribs (7.6 square km/ 1,898 acres) of land from natural disasters such as flooding and landslides. The protection and improved irrigation of these lands are expected to ultimately improve the agricultural productivity of rural communities, thereby improving livelihoods.

There are a further 256 ongoing infrastructure projects throughout rural Afghanistan. Through their implementation, 1,913,040 labour days for skilled and unskilled labour will be created for rural communities and upon completion, these projects are expected to impact on 482,522 households (3,377,657 people) by improving access to key services such as: i) roads and transport, thereby improving access to markets; ii) public facilities such as community centers; iii) electricity through renewable energy sources; and iv) improved productivity through the protection of fields and agricultural plots.

3. Stabilization in less secure regions and districts

NABDP completed nine reintegration projects, providing employment for rural people including ex-combatants through the creation of 28,075 labour days, and facilitating successful reintegration of ex combatants.

In addition, the construction works to the Rural Technology Park (RTP) in Dehsabz district, Kabul province, continued. The RTP will introduce and train farmers, some of whom are ex-combatants, on new rural technologies and methods to improve their livelihood opportunities.

Progress was also made toward the completion of the Aliceghan water supply project with the construction of the water transmission pipes. However, as the pipes supplying the reservoirs have not yet been completed, NABDP continued to supply the Aliceghan community with drinking water. It is anticipated that the Aliceghan water project will be completed by quarter four 2014.

Although progress was made in the second quarter, a number of risks and issues affected the implementation of NABDP projects. Security and the ongoing uncertainty surrounding the 2014 Presidential election remained the biggest risk, affecting almost every component of the project by delaying or stopping a number of activities. The lead up to the presidential election and runoff in April and June, with the subsequent worsening security situations led to lengthy delays in the implementation of many activities.

¹ A jerib is a traditional unit of land measurement. It is standardized at 2000 square meters or 0.494 acre.

II. RESULTS

A. OUTPUT 1: Institutions Strengthened at the District-Level to Independently Address Priority Local Needs

With the endorsement of the ‘National Policy for Improved Governance and Development at Districts and Villages’ by the Cabinet in December 2013, it was anticipated that the new structure of the District Coordination Councils (DCCs) will merge various IDLG District Councils, MRRD DDAs and other existing district-level entities into one district-level entity.

It should be noted that due to the ongoing uncertainty surrounding the outcome of the 2014 Presidential elections, many of the scheduled activities under this output, including the establishment of DCCs, have been delayed till after the formation of the new government. In addition, whilst both IDLG and MRRD have agreed to the establishment of the pilot DCCs in Herat and Kapisa provinces, there is uncertainty surrounding the focus of the new government and if the planned role of DCCs as the district level representative body will change. With the agreement from both presidential candidates to conduct an audit of the votes, it is hoped that this issue will be resolved and activities can be resumed in quarters three and four of 2014.

In the interim, NABDP’s Local Institutional Development Department (LIDD) continued to support and strengthen the capacities of DDAs to enable them to fulfil their mandate as the developmental gateway at the district-level in rural Afghanistan until the establishment of DCCs.

1.1 DCC Establishment

Following the finalization of the ‘National Policy for Improved Governance and Development at Districts and Villages’, a pilot plan for the phased establishment of DCCs in two provinces Herat and Kapisa has been discussed between MRRD and IDLG. However, finalization of the plan is pending the completion of the presidential election and formation of the new government.

Though the implementation plan for the establishment of DCCs has been developed, there have been significant delays in the implementation of the plan due to the uncertainty surrounding the focus and priority of the new national government in relation to district level governance entities. Furthermore, the uncertainty surrounding the yet to be finalized 2014 Presidential elections has meant that the abovementioned issues have not yet been clarified between IDLG and MRRD. It is anticipated that the establishment of the DCC will happen at the earliest in quarter four of 2014.

1.2 DDAs Re-Elected and Updated

In the second quarter, NABDP continued to support free and transparent election processes for DDA members in three districts: i) Kohistan district, Faryab province; ii) Dast-e-Archi district, Kunduz province; and iii) Chah Ab district, Takhar province.

The newly elected DDA members serve a three-year term and are selected from a pool of active community members who are ready to support and represent their respective communities. In total, 93 DDA members (62 male and 31 female) members were locally elected to their respective DDA.

LIDD's ongoing efforts on gender mainstreaming have proven successful in some regions of the country, with two of the re-elected DDAs, Dasht-e-Archi and Chah Ab DDA transitioning from DDAs with a women's Advisory Committee to a mixed DDAs with elected women members². The third DDA in Kohistan district, Faryab province was re-elected with an adjunct women's group. In all three cases, women in those respective communities will be involved in decision making processes and represent the voice of rural women in district level development.

NABDP completed DDA re-elections (April – June 2014)				
District	Province	No. of men elected	No. of women elected	Total
Kohistan	Faryab	20	10	30
Dast-e-Archi	Kunduz	22	11	33
Chah Ab	Takhar	20	10	30
Total		62	31	93

1.3 Annual District Development Plans (ADDPs)

Due to the protracted resolution of the 2014 Presidential elections and the delay in finalizing the 'National Policy for Improved Governance and Development at Districts and Villages' in late 2013, a number of planned activities such as the development of ADDPs have been put on hold. However, as the policy has been endorsed and accepted and the

²NABDP has four different types for the composition of DDAs. The type selected for a district is dependent upon the cultural and societal prevailing norms of that particular district. The four types include: (1) **All Male DDAs**: Due to security, cultural or social norms, DDAs have elected to only have male members; (2) **Mixed DDAs**: Women are elected and are regularly present in DDA meetings. They have input into the projects selected for the DDA and are involved in the decision making processes; (3) **DDAs with Women's Group**: Women are selected by high ranking district officials to participate in the DDA. They are regularly consulted on issues and have input into the selection of development projects for the district; (4) **DDAs with Advisory Committee**: Women do not participate together with the men in the DDA, however, they are part of an advisory committee that the DDA members consult with prior any decisions are taken.

election audit is ongoing, it is anticipated that the formulation of the ADDPs can be continued in quarters three and four of 2014 once the presidential election process has been concluded.

1.4 Female DDA Participation

In order for DDAs to reflect and respond appropriately to the community needs, they must reflect all voices of the community, including women. As such, NABDP will continue to support the active participation and involvement of women in DDAs. NABDP's gender mainstreaming policy aims to have 50% representation of women on DDAs.

In quarter two, three DDAs, Kohistan in Faryab, Dasht-e-Archi in Kunduz and Chah Ab in Takhar provinces completed the re-election process. During those re-elections, 62 male and 31 female candidates were selected, a marked improvement on the re-election of Sarobi DDA in quarter one in which 22 male candidates were elected with no female representation. Following that re-election result, LIDD worked with the relevant PRRD office and Sarobi DDA to establish a women's group adjunct to the DDA. As a result, Sarobi DDA is now comprised of 22 male DDA members with a women's group of 10 female community members. It is envisaged that the women's group will continue to advocate for, and improve the role of women in Sarobi DDA in decision making processes.

NABDP will continue its gender mainstreaming efforts to ensure the representation and involvement of women in district level decision making processes and more broadly rural development efforts. To date, successful strategies have included the provision of gender sensitization and gender trainings to the male DDA and community members, the establishment of women's group to all male DDAs and the implementation of women empowerment projects.

1.5 DDPs Updated and Uploaded onto the Internet

The DDPs are useful tools that identify and prioritize the socio-economic and developmental concerns of the community at the district, provincial and national level. The DDPs are revised every three years, in line with the DDA re-elections and are developed in consultation with the DDA members and their local community.

In the second quarter, three DDPs have been updated following the DDA re-elections in Kohistan, Dast-e-Archi and Chah Ab districts. The updated DDPs are being processed by LIDD and will be made available online on the NABDP website (www.mrrd-nabdp.org).

1.6 DDA Capacity Development Training

In the second quarter of 2014, 14 capacity development trainings were conducted in six provinces. The standardized modules covering topics on local governance, conflict resolution, gender equity, participatory planning, project implementation and management,

procurement and financial management were delivered to DDA and respective Community Lead Development Department (CLDD) members. A total of 368 participants attended the trainings, of which 101 female DDA members attended, along with 250 male DDA and 17 male CLDD members (see table below).

Capacity Development Trainings (April – June 2014)				
Province	District	DDA Participants		CLDD Participants
		Male	Female	
Balkh	Char Bolak	19	9	2
	Dowlat Abad	20	9	2
Baghlan	Baghlan Jadid	24	10	1
	Khost	20	10	1
	Firing	20	10	0
Kabul	Mosayee	19	0	0
	Sarobi	15	10	1
Khost	Qalandar	19	7	2
Nangarhar	Khewa	18	6	2
	Khogyani	16	9	1
	Kot	17	5	1
	Gushta	9	0	1
	Bati Kot	20	6	1
Paktya	Danad Patan	14	10	2
Total		250	101	17

1.7 DDA Meetings and Record Keeping

In the second quarter, 132 out of 388 DDAs in 17 provinces held regular meetings. In total, 225 meetings were held during this period. However, due to the volatile security situation in some provinces, particularly with the 2014 presidential elections, not all DDAs were able to hold meetings.

Meetings have resulted in the resolution of various community conflicts, mobilization of funds for developmental purposes, and ensured the quality assurance of projects through regular monitoring processes.



DDA meeting | Qala-e-now District| Badghis Province (Photo Credit: NABDP)

DDAs taking a stance on poppy cultivation, Kapisa province

The agenda for the monthly meeting of Koh Band DDA, Kapisa province was to discuss strategies of how poppy cultivation can be reduced in the district. During the discussion, it was agreed upon by community members that the elders of the district would make visits to areas where poppy cultivation took place. The elders would speak to the farmers and raise awareness amongst the surrounding communities on the detrimental effects of poppy cultivation and the subsequent use of associated products on communities, particularly the change on social relationships and norms. It was decided by the community that this process will be led and managed by the DDA.

DDA members | Koh Band DDA | Kapisa province

1.8 Level of Expenditure Against DDPs

DDAs develop District Development Plans (DDPs) every three years that reflect community priorities. An important indicator of the success of these plans is the level of expenditure made against the DDP and the number of planned projects that are implemented.

In quarter two, 25 DDAs in ten provinces implemented 43 projects from the DDPs through MRRD and external funding sources. Of the 43 implemented projects, 36 were implemented by MRRD programs such as NABDP and NRAP.

Effectiveness of the DDA in prioritizing community need, Nimroz province

Chakhansoor district is a rural district in Nimroz province that does not have adequate irrigation and supply of water for the surrounding agricultural lands. Through community consultations, the DDA included the construction of a dam as a priority project in its DDP.

“Our DDA did a tremendous job and accomplished something that has never been done in the history of our district. With the construction of the dam 160 jeribs of land can now be irrigated, unprecedented in this district and something that we have been waiting to happen for years. Our lives have changed drastically, with the young generation not having to move away to Iran or other far away countries to work. Now they can stay here with their parents and families to work on the land, attend school and survive on the crops that we are able to grow.”

Mr. Hosain reported that “All the credit goes to our DDA, who discussed the problems of our district and presented our needs to the government (and development agencies). Through our DDA, the project (the construction of a 200m dam supported by NABDP) is finally completed and has changed our lives.”

In addition, Chakhansoor DDA played a crucial role during the implementation of the dam project by negotiating with active anti-government entities (AGEs) to allow construction of the dam to continue. Access to the project site was difficult with an ongoing insurgency, however, the DDA managed to negotiate safe access to the site and for the construction works to be completed.

Mr. Hosain | farmer | Chakhansoor district | Nimroz province

1.9 DDA Implemented Conflict Resolution Activities

Community conflicts represent a serious problem in rural Afghanistan. Family disputes and clashes on the distribution of natural resources such as water and land are common causes of conflicts that often result in physical violence and clashes between individuals and communities, sometimes resulting in the loss of life. Generally these conflicts are resolved with the intervention of community elders through arbitration in traditional Jirgas. However, these have not always been successful, with ongoing conflicts seen in communities throughout rural Afghanistan.

The DDAs, as a district level development and governance entity, play a vital role in conflict resolution throughout rural Afghanistan. In order to strengthen the capacity of DDAs to resolve community conflicts, LIDD continued to deliver conflict resolution training, as part of its overall capacity development support to DDA members. Following these trainings, DDAs are better equipped to resolve community conflicts that adhere to the laws in Afghanistan, as well as taking into consideration cultural and societal factors.

In quarter two of 2014, 92 DDAs in 13 provinces were able to solve 143 conflicts that included: social conflicts (81/143); family (16/143) and land (34/143) disputes; selection and implementation of development projects (10/143); and two conflicts between villages with the surrounding insurgency. In the latter case, the respective DDAs were able to negotiate directly with the Taliban to ensure the safety of the villagers in Narang and Ghazni Abad districts, Kunar province.

DDA resolves family conflict, Samangan province

Mr. Abdul Rahman, a community member in Dara-e-Suf Payan sought the intervention of his DDA over a dispute over the inheritance of land following the death of his mother. Several of his cousins were disputing his right to the land and claiming their right to the land. The DDA facilitated a meeting between all parties concerned where this issue was discussed. After hearing the testimony of all parties, the DDA came to the conclusion that Mr. Abdul Rahman is the rightful inheritor of the land, in accordance to the laws of Afghanistan and following community norms. Following the intervention of the DDA, in which the legal and societal basis for the decision was shared with all parties, Mr. Abdul Rahman's cousins accepted the ruling and for him to be the sole inheritor of the disputed land.

Abdul Rahman | Dara-e-Suf Payan district | Samangan province

1.10 DDA-Implemented Disaster Mitigation Activities

Many of the provinces in Afghanistan are prone to natural disasters such as flooding and landslides. These disasters are a root cause of poverty as they result in the loss of productive assets such as agricultural land and housing.

NABDP continued to strengthen the capacity of DDAs in disaster prone areas to prevent and mitigate the impacts of such disasters through conducting Disaster Management Trainings for DDAs. In quarter two, disaster mitigation training was delivered in Khulm district, Balkh province for 31 participants (19 male and seven female DDA members respectively, and five male government officials). As Khulm district is located in an area prone to flooding, the focus of the training was on strategies to mitigate for flooding and subsequent landslide risks.

Since 2008, 134 DDAs across 24 disaster prone districts have received these trainings. These trainings resulted in 38 DDAs across eight provinces conducting 81 disaster prevention activities in quarter two. These activities included the: i) distribution of wheat in famine affected areas; ii) construction of protection walls; iii) repair and maintenance of bridges; iv) rental of vehicles that can safely transport people and communities during the advent of a disaster such as flooding; v) preparation of sand bags to help shore up rivers during the wet season; vi) planting of trees and vegetation to help prevent erosion in landslide affected areas; and vii) improved coordination and networking with NGOs and other development partners to secure additional resources and support infrastructure projects that are related to disaster preparedness.

Improved preparedness of Jabul Saraj DDA to respond to natural disasters

Following the training on natural disaster mitigation, the members of Jabul Saraj DDA, Parwan province conducted a survey on the damage that had been done as a result of the recent floods/landslides. Once completed, the DDA provided the details of the agricultural land, homes, infrastructure that had been damaged to the Disaster Management Department, to facilitate the repair of damaged property and the planning for adequate mitigation strategies for the next wet season.

Jabul Saraj DDA | Parwan province

1.11 District Information Centers (DICs)

In quarter two of 2014, NABDP provided financial support through the Grant in Aid payments to Raghistan DDA in Badakhshan; Pul Hisar, Tala Wa Barfak and Burka DDAs in Baghlan; Kahmard DDA in Bamyan and Markaz-e-Behsood DDA in Wardak province.

Upon establishment, these once off grants of \$960 to the six abovementioned DDAs served to provide financial support for the establishment costs, such as the purchase of office furniture, equipment and supplies. In addition, the DDAs will receive monthly stipends of \$170 for 24 months to provide ongoing organizational and physical capacity support, some of which included the establishment of District Information Centers (DICs). The DICs enable DDAs to collect, maintain and utilize the district's socio-economic data, thereby

assisting in planning and identifying appropriate projects for the community. In addition, the DICs provide an important database at the district-level.

In the second quarter of 2014, NABDP continued to support DDAs with the establishment of 12 DICs in eight provinces. These include: 1) Khash DDA in Badakhshan; 2) Pul Hisar and Tala Wa Barfak DDAs in Badkhan; 3) Muqur DDA in Badghis; 4) Taywara DDA in Ghor; 5) Chishti Sharif DDA in Herat; 6) Chapa Dara and Nugal DDAs in Kunar and 7) Gushta and Khogyani DDAs in Nangarhar; 8) Hesa-e-Awal Beshsood and Markaz-e-Beshsood DDAs in Wardak province.



**Delivery of information management training |
Noorgal DIC | Kunar Province
Photo Credit: NABDP**

DICs established (April – June 2014)		
No	Province	District
1	Badakhshan	Khash
2	Baghlan	Pul Hisar
3	Baghlan	Tala wa Barfak
4	Badghis	Muqur
5	Ghor	Taywara
6	Herat	Chesht Sharif
7	Kunar	Chapa Dara
8	Kunar	Noorgal
9	Nangarhar	Gushta
10	Nangarhar	Khogyani
11	Wardak	Markaz Behsud
12	Wardak	Hesa Awal

Since their establishment, all the DICs have received training on data collection methodologies and have begun collating and gathering necessary information from the district Governor's office and other relevant departments to complete their respective districts' profiles. Most of the DICs have completed their district profiles, with the exception of Chishti Sharif DIC in Herat and Markaz-e-Behsud DIC in Wardak, who are still in the process of compiling their profiles.



**Pul Esar DIC | Baghlan Province
Photo Credit: NABDP**



**Muqur DIC | Badghis Province
Photo Credit: NABDP**

1.12 Provincial Monitoring Teams (PMTs)

In the second quarter, no new provincial monitoring teams were established, though established PMTs continued to monitor the implementation progress of projects in insecure provinces.

PMTs visited and verified nine projects across five provinces (Laghman, Nangarhar, Paktya, Sar-i-Pul and Kunar) in quarter two of 2014. As part of the monitoring visits, the PMT assessed progress of the project's implementation as per the technical specifications. When and if the completed works did not meet the necessary technical requirements, or were not of satisfactory quality, the PMT recommended a corresponding reduction in the budget to reflect those deficiencies.

In quarter two, a PMT assessed the construction of a retaining wall in Tut-Banda-Watapoor district, Kunar province. During the monitoring visit, the PMT reported overall satisfactory completion of the project, though there was some additional work that needed to be completed. For example, the amount of land excavated was insufficient with sections of the wall needing to be redone. Following the report by the PTM, a deduction was made to the cost of the project and the company has since rectified these issues.

The establishment and training of additional PMTs are planned for the latter half of the year to continue monitoring of projects in insecure districts.



Retaining wall project | Watapoor district | Kunar Province (Photo Credit: NABDP)

1.13 DDA Exposure Visits at Provincial and Regional-Levels

In quarter two, NABDP supported a total of three exposure visits for DDAs to learn from the experiences, successes and failures of surrounding DDAs. The selection of the host and visiting DDA were based upon similarities in the demographic, social, cultural and economic backgrounds of the DDAs. This meant that the strategies and interventions implemented in the host DDA could be adapted and replicated in the visiting DDA.

In order to ensure the representation and participation of women in district level decision making processes, it was a policy that women DDA members should be included in the exposure visits, both in visiting or hosting other DDA members. However, in some cases, it was difficult to include women DDA members in the exposure visit due to objections from their families on traveling to other districts.

A total of three exposure visits were conducted at the provincial and national levels in quarter two. Provincial exposure visits occur when the host and visiting DDA are from the same province, whilst national exposure visits occur when neither host nor visiting DDA are from the same province. Three DDAs in Farah province visited the DDA in Farah center on a single exposure visit, with six male DDA members, two from each visiting DDA benefitting from the exchange.

Provincial Level Exposure Visits (April - June 2014)						
No.	Province	Host DDA	Visiting DDA	Beneficiaries – Visiting DDA		
				Male	Female	Total
1	Farah	Farah center	Ship Koh	2	0	2
			Pusht Road	2	0	2
			Lash Jawain	2	0	2
	Total			6	0	6

A further two exposure visits were conducted at a national level, with six male and three female DDA members from three DDAs in Kabul province visiting two DDAs, Injil and Karuhk DDAs in Herat province. As part of those visits, six male and three female DDA members benefitted from the exchange visit.

National Level Exposure Visits (April – June 2014)							
No.	Host DDA		Visiting DDA		Beneficiaries – visiting DDA		
	Province	District	Province	District	Male	Women	Total
2	Herat	Injil	Kabul	Shakar Dara	2	1	3
				Jabul Saraj	2	1	3
3	Herat	Karukh	Kabul	Mahmood Raqi	2	1	3
Total					6	3	9

The exposure visits resulted in: i) strengthening coordination amongst DDA members and relevant authorities, thereby enabling the DDAs to better mobilize technical and financial resources during the implementation of development projects; ii) the exchange of skills and knowledge between DDA members, thereby further strengthening local institutions; and iii) sharing experiences and good practices between DDAs.

1.14 Number of Public Hearing Events

Public hearings are a new initiative started in quarter two of 2014. The aim of these hearings is to improve communication and coordination mechanisms between local communities and their respective district government authorities. The hearings will provide an opportunity

for information to be shared between district government authorities, DDA members and local communities, thereby promoting community participation in district level development activities.

A total of 14 public hearings across nine provinces were held in quarter two. These hearings were attended by DDA members, government officials, community representatives such as CDC members, tribal leaders including mullahs and maliks, representatives from civil society organizations, and members of marginalized and under-represented groups such as people living with disabilities and the kuchis. From the public hearings held, 298 DDA members (185 male and 113 female) participated, along with 157 government staff, 820 community representatives, 82 tribal leaders, 94 civil society organization representatives and 63 members from marginalized groups.

Province	District	Participants												Total
		DDA Member		Govt. staff		Communi ty Reps.		Tribal Leaders		CSOs		Margin alised groups		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Parwan	Jabalsaraj	7	20	12	0	86	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	130
Parwan	Charikar	1	14	0	4	0	56	0	8	5	0	0	5	93
Kapisa	Mahmood raqi	22	10	14	3	50	10	8	0	6	0	3	3	129
Kunduz	Ali Abad	20	5	10	0	50	0	5	0	8	0	5	0	103
Kunduz	Khan Abad	20	9	13	0	40	8	5	0	2	0	3	2	102
Baghlan	Baghlan Jadid	15	6	9	0	43	15	4	0	4	0	5	0	101
Badakhshan	Raghistan	16	0	15	0	60	0	5	0	5	0	8	0	109
Herat	Enjil	20	10	9	0	60	4	10	0	5	1	0	0	119
Herat	Guzarah	10	20	1	6	3	71	0	7	7	3	0	2	130
Herat	Karukh	11	9	0	24	0	64	0	11	0	13	0	2	134
Farah	Markaz	0	5	0	10	4	82	0	3	4	10	0	4	122
Balkh	Khulm	6	5	5	2	25	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	57
Nangarhar	Dara-e-Noor	17	0	10	0	29	0	5	0	8	0	7	0	76
Nangarhar	Surkhrood	20	0	10	0	60	0	5	0	5	0	9	0	109
TOTAL		185	113	108	49	510	310	53	29	67	27	45	18	1,514

Resolution of community conflicts through public hearings

A contributor to instability in rural Afghanistan is unresolved community grievances. The perception that there is no rule of law nor access to a justice system and a lack of trust in the transparency and legitimacy of district level government authorities further exacerbate the divide between local communities and government institutions.

Mr. Ashor Mohammad, a community member in Jabal Siraj district of Parwan province says that “with the efforts of the National Area Based Development Programme (NABDP), the first public hearing meeting has been conducted with representatives from the Community Development Councils (CDCs), District Governor’s Office and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). The DDA presented its achievements, challenges and lessons learnt and had the opportunity to respond to community questions on the performance of the DDA. It was also an opportunity for the community members to discuss and resolve their grievances with district authorities.”



Public hearing | Jabal Siraj District | Parwan Province

1.15 Gender Projects

NABDP continued to support women’s economic empowerment projects as identified in the DDPs.

In the second quarter of 2014, 21 such projects were implemented including: i) 11 tailoring projects in 10 provinces; ii) four vocational training in four province; iii) four carpet weaving trainings in Ghor and Badghis provinces; iv) one literacy course in Bamyan province; and v) one embroidery project in Sar-i-Pul province. These projects assisted 662 women in building their capacity to meet the livelihood needs of



Carpet weaving project | Qadis district | Badghis Province (Photo Credit: NABDP)

their families. In addition to learning a new skill, women benefited from the interaction with other women in their respective communities to develop social and professional networks.

Completed Gender Specific Projects (April – June 2014)				
Training	Province	District	Beneficiaries	
			Women trained	Indirect
Carpet weaving	Badghis	Qadis	30	210
		Qala-I-Now	30	210
		Ab Kamari	30	210
	Ghor	Duleena	30	560
Embroidery	Sari-Pul	Sangcharak	30	210
Literacy	Bamyan	Waras	30	210
Tailoring	Daykundi	Nili-Center	30	210
	Ghazni	Malistan	30	420
	Ghor	Chighcheran-Center	30	210
	Kapisa	Mahmood Raqi-Center	30	210
	Kunduz	Kunduz-Center	60	210
		Char Darah	30	224
	Laghman	Alishing	30	210
	Nangarhar	Shinwar	30	350
	Nimroz	Char Burjak	30	210
	Takhar	Taluqan-Center	30	210
	Zabul	Qalat-Center	30	210
Vocational training	Baghlan	Pul-I-Khumri Center	30	210
	Kabul	Sarobi	32	210
	Kunarha	Narang Wa Badil	30	210
	Takhar	Chahab	30	210
Total			662	5,124

Impact of a tailoring project, Daykundi province (completed in July, 2013)

Ms. Fatima, Safiya, Duri and Raihan participated in a tailoring course that was completed in quarter three of 2013 in Shshrestan district, Daykundi province. At the course, they learnt several techniques on the tailoring and repair of clothes and other fabrics. Upon completion of the course the four women decided to start a small tailoring business and rented a small shop front.

Though the first initial five months were difficult, they managed to purchase two sewing machines that helped improve the speed and quality of the stitching that they were able to complete. Since then, the business is thriving and the women are able to afford the operational costs of 3000 Afs/month shop rental and 2000 Afs/month electricity cost, in addition to the salary cost of 5000 Afs/month for each of the four women.

After six months in operation, the business is growing and the women have customers not only from their own village, but from surrounding villages. The business is also generating a profit, enabling the women to each get paid 8000 Afs/month. With the additional income, the women are supporting their families financially and have enrolled their children in private schools. The women have also inspired other women in their communities and are acting as role models and mentors in supporting their peers.

“I am happy as I have a business and want to thank MRRD/NABDP for their hard work in encouraging the development of vulnerable women.”



Ms. Fatima | training participant | Shshrestan district | Daykundi province

There are a further 11 ongoing women empowerment projects across 10 provinces. Upon completion, these trainings will further enhance the capacity of 408 women by providing vocational skills such as carpet weaving, embroidery, literacy and tailoring. These projects are expected to benefit the women trained, their households and 2,856 individuals.

1.16 Women Impacted by Gender Projects

In the second quarter of the year, 662 women were provided the opportunity to participate in literacy and vocational training classes, in addition to training on tailoring, embroidery and carpet weaving. These projects will enhance the potential of women in rural

Afghanistan to earn additional income, improve their social and professional networks and enhance livelihood opportunities.

Increasing the literacy rate amongst rural women is an important step towards empowering and educating women in rural Afghanistan. Achievements such as being able to write one's name and the ability to record data, have profoundly impacted on the lives of rural women and their self-confidence and ability to start small enterprises and businesses.

Impact of a women's empowerment project, Balkh province (completed quarter four, 2013)

During the selection of participants for an embroidery and literacy training in Khulm community, one participant was told that as she had limited vision, she was not eligible to participate.

"I was so disappointed and thought I can't afford glasses and need to go to the city to do the check-up, which will cost me over 2,000 Afs. The whole day I was thinking about it. I thought to myself, if I could participate in this course, I will be able to have some income that can support myself and my family. My husband works as a cook far away and he only comes home once a year to bring back some money. Finally I decided to borrow some money to go to the city and get my glasses so I could participate in the course. I borrowed 1500 Afs and got my glasses so that I could see and participate in the training.

After I completed the embroidery and literacy training, I thanked my neighbour and repaid the 1500 that I borrowed, which I saved from my lunch money that we were receiving during the training. With my new skills, I am now able to earn 2,000 to 3,000 Afs a month sewing cloths and bed sheets. The literacy course helped me in recording the customer details, measurements and the date when I had to finish the order. Previously, I was not able to buy school books for my children, but now I am able to buy them books for drawing, math and English."



Training participant | Khulm District | Balkh Province

There are a further 408 women that are participating in various trainings and vocational skills building projects currently being implemented by NABDP. Upon completion of these 11 ongoing projects, it is anticipated that the 408 women trained and their families would benefit.

1.17 Indirect Beneficiaries of Gender Project

The completed gender projects provided indirect benefits to the 5,124 family members of the women trained. With their newly acquired or strengthened vocational skills, the women participants have an enhanced capacity and access to income generation for themselves and their families.

EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER

During the second quarter of 2014, a total of USD \$ 549,609 was spent under Output One. For more financial details, please refer to Annex 1, Annex 2 and Annex 3.

Table 1: Output 1 Snapshot

Below is a snapshot NABDP's progress in relation to its annual targets after the second quarter 2014

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	Q1 Actual	Q2 Actual	Comments
1.1. Number of DCCs Established: Not Applicable/ no DCC established prior 2014 (DCC policy was approved in December 2013)	22 DCC established	0	0	The plan for pilot phase of DCC establishment in Herat and Kapisa provinces has been established and shared with the technical team of IDLG for implementation of the plan. Progress towards achievement of this target is delayed pending the completion of the 2014 presidential elections.
1.2a. Number of DDA Re-elected and updated (First Round): 288	DDAs Pre-elected and updated (First Round) n/a			Three DDAs were re-elected in: 1) Kohistan district, Faryab province; 2) Dast-e-Archi district, Kunduz province; and 3) Chah Ab district, Takhar province.
1.2b. Number of DDA Re-elected and updated (Second Round applicable): 38	20 DDA re-elected (Second Round)	1 (2nd Rd)	3 (2 nd round)	Upon finalization of the 2014 Presidential election, LIDD will resume its activities and continue supporting the re-election of 19 DDAs in quarters three and four.
1.3. Annual District Development Plans	n/a	0	0	No yearly targets have been set. However, with the resumption of normal activities by DDAs following the finalization of the 2014 presidential election, the development of ADDPs will resume.
1.4. Number of women participating in DDAs: 2,905	13 new women members participating in DDAs	0	31	In the second quarter, 31 female members were selected during the re-election processes in Kohistan, Dast-e-Archi and Chah Ab DDAs.

				Following the re-election of Sarobi DDA in quarter one, in which no female members were selected, a 10 member women group was established to work alongside the DDA.
1.5. Number of DDPs produced and uploaded on web: 318	20 DDPs updated and uploaded on web	0	3	Following the re-election of the three DDAs, the DDPs have been updated and are currently being reviewed by LIDD. Once completed, the DDPs will be uploaded to the NABDP website. Progress towards achievement of this target is pending the resolution of the 2014 Presidential elections and the resumption of DDA re-elections in quarters three and four of the year.
1.6a. Number of capacity development trainings delivered to DDAs (after establishment): 201 1.6b. Number of capacity development trainings delivered to DDAs (after First Round election): 250 1.6c. Number of capacity development trainings delivered to DDAs (after Second Round election): 25	capacity development training after establishment: n/a 7 capacity development training after first round elections 33 capacity development training after second round elections	2 (after 1 st round)	14 (after 1 st round)	As reported in QPR1, the delivery of capacity development trainings to DDAs were delayed due to the finalization of the DCC policy and the ongoing uncertainty surrounding the Presidential election. However, in quarter two, 14 capacity development trainings were delivered. It is anticipated that achievement of this target will be achieved in quarters three and four of the year, once the presidential election process has been concluded.
1.7. No of DDAs keeping updated records and holding regular meetings: 3,062 meetings held by DDAs	150 DDAs are keeping updated records and holding records	154 DDAs held 323 meetings	132 DDAs held 225 meeting in 17	Target has been achieved, with additional meetings planned for quarters three and four of the year.

			provinces	
1.8. Number of Projects Implemented from DDPs: 572	500 projects implemented from the DDPs	77 projects (across 18 DDAs)	43 projects (across 25 DDAs)	The yearly target set would not be reached due to the considerable delays in the implementation of DDA related activities such as re-elections, capacity development trainings etc. These delays were due to two main factors, the finalization of the DCC policy and the ongoing uncertainty surrounding the presidential elections. Once the latter has been finalized, it is anticipated that DDA related activities will resume in quarters three and four of the year.
1.9. Number of conflict resolved by DDAs: 3,330	2000 conflicts resolved by DDAs	154 conflicts (93 DDAs)	143 conflicts (92 DDAs)	Due to the security situation associated with the presidential elections, many of the activities that DDAs engage in were put on hold. However, these will be resumed once the election process has been completed.
1.10. Number of disaster management activities implemented by the DDAs: 1,095	600 disaster management activities implemented by DDAs	30 Disaster mitigation activities (13 DDAs)	81 Disaster mitigation activities (38 DDAs)	Due to the security situation associated with the presidential elections, many of the activities that DDAs engage in were put on hold. However, these will be resumed once the election process has been completed.
1.11. Number of district information centers established: 158	20 new district information centers established	0	12	On track to achieving target
1.12a Number of provincial monitoring teams established and trained: 28	Establishment of PMT and delivery of PMT training: 2 (though	0	0	Due to the uncertainty surrounding the presidential election and worsening security situation in the provinces, this activity has been put on hold. It is

1.12b. Number of provincial monitoring teams re-established and trained: 7	this is dependent upon the security situation in the provinces in which projects are being implemented) 5 provincial monitoring teams re-established and trained			anticipated that this activity will be resumed following the completion of the election process.
1.13. Number of DDA exposure visits in provincial and regional level: 68	10 DDA exposure visits at provincial and regional levels	0	3	One provincial and two national level exposure visits were conducted in quarter two. The project is on track to achieving target.
1.14. Number of public hearings conducted: No data	7 public hearing events conducted	0	14	Target has been achieved during quarter two, however, due to the success of the hearings, additional hearings are planned for quarters three and four of the year.
1.15. Number of women's economic empowerment projects implemented: 90	44 women's economic empowerment projects completed	8	21	On track to achieving target.
1.16. Number of women impacted by Women's Economic Empowerment Projects (WEEP): 3,600	1,320 women impacted by WEEP projects	340	662	On track to achieving target
1.17. Number of indirect beneficiaries of WEEP projects: 25,200	9,240 people benefited by gender projects	2,380	5,124	On track to achieving target

B. OUTPUT 2: Improved Access to Key Services for the Rural Poor

The majority of the Afghan rural population does not have reliable and regular access to essential services such as clean potable water, reliable energy source, irrigation for livestock and crops, access to transportation and protection from natural disasters such as flooding. In order to assist rural communities in meeting their livelihood needs, NABDP works to provide access to these basic services for the rural poor through implementing rural infrastructure projects.

In the second quarter, NABDP completed 77 rural infrastructure projects. These completed projects provided the opportunity to 102,466 households (717,122 individuals) to access the aforementioned services. Additionally, through the implementation of these projects, 251,778 temporary labour days were provided to the local communities, immediately impacting the local economy and livelihoods.

2.1. Access to Sustainable Energy through Micro Hydro Power and Number of Households Impacted

Micro Hydro Power

One of the foci of NABDP is the reduction of poverty through the enhancement and diversification of livelihoods for rural populations. A component of this has been the provision of basic services in key infrastructure such as energy.

The Energy for Rural Development in Afghanistan (ERDA) component of NABDP aims to provide remote and off-grid communities with access to electricity through the implementation of energy projects such as Micro Hydro power (MHP) plants. The use of micro hydro technology, an alternate and renewable energy source, would enable households to access light and energy throughout the day. In addition, it would lead to a reduction in the adverse health effects associated with the burning of wood and kerosene, thereby improving the quality of life and overall health of rural communities. The implementation of these projects created economic opportunities as well as improving the living conditions in rural areas.



MHP Project | Sholgara District | Balkh Province | Photo Credit: NABDP

In regards to the sustainability of MHP as an energy source for rural populations, the plants themselves can be easily operated by the local community with minimal operational and management support. As the components of micro hydro plants are locally manufactured, they can easily be repaired and maintained, further stimulating local economies.

During the second quarter of 2014, ERDA completed 11 micro hydro projects across seven provinces. The completed projects are able to generate 214 KW of electricity with the capacity to provide electricity to 2,458 households (17,206 individuals). On average, one family consumes 100W of electricity, which is sufficient to light four to five light bulbs and run electrical appliances such as a radio, television, charging mobile phones etc. In addition to providing electricity to communities that had not had electricity previously, the construction of the MHPs created 14,467 labour days of temporary employment opportunities for the respective local communities.

NABDP's Completed MHP Projects (April – June 2014)						
Province	District Name	No. of Projects	Output (Kilowatts)	Beneficiaries		Labour days
				Households	Individuals	
Badakshan	Jurm	1	15	400	2,800	2,236
	Yamgan	1	50	400	2,800	4,081
Balkh	Sholgara	1	25	300	2,100	300
Faryab	Bil Chiragh	1	12	200	1,400	200
	Gurziwan	1	10	150	1,050	150
Ghor	Lal wa Sarjangal	1	11	150	1,050	150
Herat	Karrukh	3	27.9	328	2,296	4,866
Parwan	Shaykh Ali	1	40	130	910	1,088
Sar-i-Pul	Sar-IPul-Center	1	23	400	2,800	1,396
Total		11	213.9	2,458	17,206	14,467

How the electricity provided by a MHP plant is connecting Piawesht village to the world



The MHP plant was constructed in Piawesht village of Panjsher province, approximately 22km from the center of the provincial center. The construction of the MHP has provided new infrastructure for the village in addition to changing the lifestyle and quality of life for the village members. Prior to the construction of the MHP, Piawesht village was an isolated community with no access to media and news. The villagers were entirely dependent on agriculture, horticulture and livestock products for their livelihoods. However since the construction of the MHP, the community now has access to

electricity for 12 hours a day.

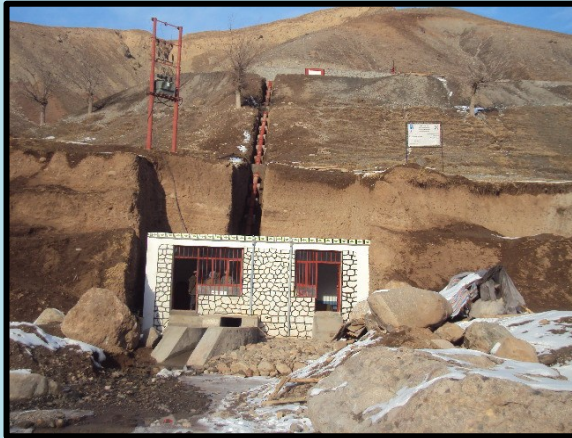
“Community members are now able to receive updates of world events through televisions. Children can study at night and women peruse activities such sewing and embroidery, generating additional income for their families.”

Qari Aghar | village member | Piawesht village | Rukka District | Panjsher Province

Other major achievements in quarter two included:

- A meeting was convened for the Inter-ministerial Commission on Energy (ICE), the main coordination body on energy issues in Afghanistan that is comprised of relevant ministries and donor organizations. At the meeting, ERDA presented to the commission on Afghanistan’s support and involvement in the global initiative Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL). The main aim of the initiative and the future priority for ERDA is in enhancing energy access, energy efficiency and renewable energy promotion. In support of this, UNDP is providing support for the Rapid Assessment and Gap Analysis (RAGA), which will be made available to all stakeholders once completed; and
- The completion of a survey for potential sites for MHP plants in Takhar and Kunduz provinces, as a component of the Livelihood Improvement in Tajik-Afghan Cross-border Area (LITACA) project. The project focusses on rural development and livelihood along the Afghan-Tajikistan border regions. The pre-feasibility survey identified eight potential MHP sites, two of which in Takhar province have been included for support through LITACA.

Impact of a MHP in Sare Ghar village, Takhar province.



The construction of the MHP plant in Sare Ghar Village in Rustaq district, Takhar province, which started in 2013 was recently completed in quarter one of 2014. The village is a remote rural community located 120km from Taligan, the provincial center.

Since its completion, the MHP has been operational and successfully managed by the local community. It has the capacity to generate 32 kW of electricity benefitting 525 families (3,675 people) in the community.

According to Mr. Abdul Gahar, a resident of Sare Ghar village, the past 17 years have brought dramatic changes to the local community. The village was established in its current location in 1996, following a landslide which destroyed most of the village that claimed 700 lives. Since then, there have been considerable reconstruction efforts made in the areas of health, education and agriculture. However, access to electricity was a gap that had not been addressed. As such, the village members continued daily life without electricity and light in the evening.

Prior the MHP plant, villagers had to light their homes by burning kerosene at a cost of 520 Afs per month, a considerable amount per household. Since the completion of the MHP plant, each household pays 50 Afs per month for the electricity tariff. The income collected from the tariffs is used to pay the salary of the MHP operator and maintenance costs of the MHP plant, thereby ensuring a sustainable and affordable energy source for rural communities.

In addition to providing electricity to individual households, four mosques, a health clinic and two primary schools have been included in the local distribution network.

Abdul Gahar | Sare Ghar village | Rustaq district | Takhar province

ERDA plans to complete an additional 37 MHP and one power line project throughout the remainder of the year, including three MHP projects that have been started in quarter two in Ghor and Panjshir provinces. Upon completion, these MHP projects will have the capacity to generate 1,202 kW of electricity benefitting 11,431 families (80,017 individuals) and creating temporary employment opportunities of 671,196 labour days for local communities.

2.2. Transportation Projects Implemented and Number of Households Impacted

In addition to the provision of energy to rural communities, NABDP also focused on improving transportation services. The construction of roads, bridges and culverts have saved hours of travel time and greatly improved the access of rural populations to key services and markets.

In the second quarter, NABDP facilitated the completion of six transport projects including: i) the gravelling of a 3.2km tertiary road that connected nine villages in Mardyan district, Jawzjan province; ii) the construction of two culverts that connected three villages in Dehdadi district, Balkh province; iii) construction of a pathway in Kabul center; and iv) construction of three bridges, one in Jurm district, Badakhshan province; one in Enjil district, Herat province; and one in Hissa –i-awal (Khinj) district, Panjsher province that connected two villages.

Impact of culvert project, Balkh province

“Last year I had to finish work early before the sunset and had to park my taxi in a parking lot far from my house. I could only work during the daylight hours and was always worried about my car in the parking lot. After the completion of the culvert, my life got so easy now as I can choose the hours that I work and can work late at night, making more money. I don’t have to worry about my car as I park in my own house. The culvert project has affected my financial and social life, giving me more freedom and opportunity to earn more income.”



Narrow passage before construction of the culvert



After the construction of the culvert

Nayeem | a taxi driver | Dehdadi District | Balk Province

The completion of these projects enabled 14,120 households (98,841 individuals) to access nearby markets, health clinics, main roads and district centers where additional services and products are available. In addition, the implementation of these transport projects created 21,947 labour days, providing employment opportunities to local communities.

NABDP's Completed Transport Projects (April - June 2014)					
Project Name	Province	District	Labour days	Beneficiaries	
				Households	Individuals
Construction of Bridge	Badakshan	Jurm	5,988	1,500	10,500
	Herat	Enjil	3,853	5,000	35,000
	Panjsher	Hissa-i-awal (Knihj)	8,624	4,620	32,341
Construction of Culvert	Balkh	Dehdadi	1,157	1,000	7,000
Construction of Pathway	Kabul	Kabul-Center	1,376	800	5,600
Gravelling of Tertiary Road	Jawzjan	Mardyan	949	1,200	8,400
Total			21,947	14,120	98,841

Social change in rural farming communities as a result of a road construction project, Bamyan

Qarakotal road, part of the historical Silk Road (Shara-e-Abrishom) has been used for centuries as part of the caravan route during the Mongolian and Timurid kingdoms. It was a vital route to access the northern provinces of Afghanistan and Central Asia.

According to community members in Ghulam Sakhi, the reconstruction of the road has had a tremendous impact on the 55,000 people living in Kahmard district. Prior the reconstruction, local communities had limited access to transportation with villagers having to rely on using animals to access the clinic and hospital in Bamyan center. This was particularly difficult during the winter season with many patients not being able to make their way to the hospital, especially in emergencies. The lack of transportation also meant that many children were unable to go to school with young boys having to work in the fields cultivating crops or herding animals.

As the vast majority of communities are reliant on farming and agriculture as the main source of income, considerable time and effort had to be made in transporting agricultural produce to the markets. As such, many farmers were unable to make sufficient incomes to support their families and poverty levels were high, particularly in remote communities. As a result, many families were forced to migrate to the district centers to the north, or to the capital Kabul. In addition, the road north or to Kabul was insecure with many sections controlled by the Taliban insurgency, making it unsafe for families to travel. The northern route through the Tala-wa-barfak province was particularly dangerous with many travellers not making it safely through.

Since the construction of the road, hope has returned to the village. According to another community member, Mr. Shah Mohammad “the people are now able to connect with neighbouring communities, and gain access to markets and services such as health clinics and schools. There are no longer fears that women will be able to make it to the hospitals during labour and that patients will be able to travel to the clinic and hospital in the district centers.” He further expressed his hope that with the future generation being able to access schools, it would present a better and brighter future for families and improved job opportunities and livelihoods.

In Kahmard and Saighan districts, greater variety of agricultural produce such as grapes, watermelons, apricots and vegetables can now be found in the markets as farmers are now able to easily transport their goods by vehicles. With the improved livelihood opportunities and incomes, farming communities are better able to support their families and improving their quality of life. With more regular supply of produce, the prices of food and vegetables in the marketplaces in Bamyan and the northern provinces have stabilized, allowing entire communities to readily access food supplies.

Resoul Mohammad | community member and farmer | Kahmard district | Bamyan

There are 43 ongoing transportation projects that are at various stages of implementation. These projects are anticipated to impact upon the accessibility of 137,286 households (961,003 individuals) and are expected to connect 503 villages to key services. In addition, these projects will contribute to the local economy by generating 287,228 labour days of temporary employment, facilitating gainful employment opportunities for local communities.

This will enable rural households' access to increased income and will act as a deterrent to joining the insurgency.

2.3. Public Buildings Built and Number of Households Impacted

NABDP provided public facilities to rural communities through the construction of public buildings such as community centers, clinics, kindergarten and school buildings and administrative offices for DDAs.

In the second quarter, nine public building projects were completed including: i) two school buildings, one in Sholgara district, Balkh province and the second in Baharak district, Takhar province; ii) two administration buildings in Daman district, Kandahar province; iii) two community centers, one in Kushk-i-Robat Sangi, Herat province, and the second in Mehtarlam center, Laghaman province; iv) a clinic building in Pajab district, Bamyan province; v) a guard room in Zendajan district, Herat province; and vi) a kindergarten building in Kabul center.



Community center | Kushk District | Herat Province (Photo Credit: NABDP)

The completion of these projects provided access to school for 1200 students and provided temporary employment opportunities for local communities by creating 68,597 labour days. By improving the access of rural communities to school facilities, an important and significant investment is being made for the future of rural Afghans. With improved education, it is hoped that the next generation of rural Afghans would have better livelihood opportunities and earning capacity, thereby improving the quality of life for themselves and their families.

NABDP's Completed Public Building Projects (April - June 2014)						
Project Name	Province	District	No. of Projects	Labour days	Beneficiaries	
					Households	Individuals
Construction of Administrative Building	Kandahar	Daman	2	39,443	21,130	147,909
Construction of Clinic Building	Bamyan	Panjab	1	9,545	5,113	35,793
Construction of Community Center	Herat	Kushk (Rubat-i-Sangi)	1	1,696	909	6,360
	Laghman	Mehterlam-Center	1	4,002	4,286	30,000
Construction of Guard Room	Herat	Zendajan	1	160	2,000	14,000
Construction of Kindergarten Building	Kabul	Kabul-Center	1	3,515	1,883	13,184
Construction of School Building	Balkh	Sholgara	1	7,541	4,040	28,280
	Takhar	Baharak	1	2,695	20,127	140,889
Total			9	68,597	59,488	416,415

Employment opportunity provided from the construction of a community center, Laghman province

"I am a high school graduate, living far from the center of our district. I was a smart student and had the highest grades in my school. Due to our economic problems, my family would not afford to support my education. I have always wanted to be a computer specialist and to study computer science in the city. However, I could not leave my parents as they need my help and support, especially my father who works on the farm. One day an elder of our village told my father about the construction of a new community center, in which they are looking for labourers. I talked to my parents and went to Mehterlam center in the hopes of getting a job on the construction site. I managed to get a job as the site treasurer, and with the money that I have earned, I am able to help support my family, in addition to starting a computer and an English language course. In the six months that I worked on the project, I completed three computer courses and my English skills are much better. I was able to participate in a board examination scored high enough marks to enrol at university. I am now at in my first year at the Engineering faculty."



Furthermore, Gulbad Shah added that prior the construction of the community center, there were no available spaces for community members to gather and discuss important issues. However, since the completion of the center, Mehtarlam community have a space where they are able to meet regularly and hold important events such as jirgas.

"The community center project changed my life. Whenever I pass by, I go and visit to see all of the community and villagers having their meetings. As

the community center is near the high school, the teachers are also using the center for examinations and seminars."

Gulbad Shah | High School graduate | Mehterlam district | Laghman province

There are 40 ongoing public building projects that are anticipated to benefit 187,237 households to have access to education, health and other key services. These projects will create 265,852 labour days for local communities to be employed as labourers during the construction of these buildings.

2.4. Disaster Management Projects Implemented and Number of Households Impacted

Given the importance and reliance of rural communities on agriculture for livelihoods, coupled with the poor ability of rural communities to recover from natural disasters such as floods, NABDP completed 19 disaster management projects in quarter two.

These projects including the construction of: i) 17 protection walls in 12 provinces; ii) a Gabion wall in Ghoshta district, Nangarhar province; and iii) a retaining wall in Ab Kamari district, Badghis province. These projects were key factors in protecting 3,841 jeribs (7.7 square km / 1,898 acres) of land from natural disasters such as floods and landslides, thereby allowing rural communities to continue utilizing agricultural lands for the cultivation of crops during the wet seasons. As such, farmers were able to continue growing staple foods for their consumption and sale, thereby improving their livelihoods and quality of life.

Gabion wall protects farmland and homes in Laram village, Wardak province

Laram village in Wardak province is a small rural farming community of 90 households that was susceptible to flooding during the wet seasons. According to Gul Nabi, a farmer and resident of the village “I have a small plot of land which I use to grow fruits. Every year the floods would destroy my land and crops. I would not have enough fruit for my family, or any extra that I could sell. Not only could I not earn any income from selling my produce, but I would have to buy additional food from the bazaar to feed my family.”

As the bazaar was located 15km away from the village, villagers had to spend considerable time and effort walking to and from the bazaar. The necessary staple food items available were expensive and difficult to transport back to the village on foot.

At the request from the local Shoura, a gabion wall was constructed in the village by NABDP, which had an immediate and profound change on the lives of the village. The wall will protect approximately 100 jeribs (0.2 square km/49 acres) of agricultural land, allowing community members to continue cultivating crops whilst protecting the fields from flooding. This will ensure the continued income and livelihood protection for local farmers, in addition to providing security to their families and homes.

According to Resoul Mohammad, a farmer and community member of Laram village “I am sure that we will have a good harvest this year and I will have enough money to support my family. I also have a small house which is constructed from soil. When the floods came, my house was always damaged. However, now with the (gabion) wall, I feel safe that my home and fields will be safe from flooding.”



Gul Nabi and Resoul Mohammad | farmers | Sayed district | Wardak

NABDP's Completed Natural Disaster Projects (April – June 2014)							
Project Name	Province	District	No. of Projects	Land Protected (Jeribs)	Beneficiaries		Labour days
					Households	Individuals	
Construction of Gabion Wall	Nangarhar	Goshta	1	200	745	5,213	2,520
Construction of Protection Wall	Badghis	Ab Kamari	1	55	280	1,960	3,484
	Bamyan	Waras	1	327	80	560	9,153
	Herat	Karruk	1	310	500	3,500	5,729
		Nizam-izam-i-shahid (Guzara)	1	163	400	2,800	4,318
	Kunduz	Kunduz-Center	1	213	2,731	19,115	5,097
	Laghman	Alishing	1	361	800	5,600	9,738
	Logar	Mohammad Agha	1	209	400	2,800	6,490
	Nangarhar	Deh Bala	1	249	4,000	28,000	5,525
		Surkh Rud	1	303	350	2,450	757
	Panjsher	Paryan	1	50	25	175	7,411
		Unaba	1	143	252	1,766	471
	Samangan	Dara-i-soof-i-bala	1	188	280	1,960	6,130
	Takhar	Rustaq	1	182	400	2,800	5,429
	Urozgan	Shahidhassas	3	428	1,988	13,919	4,968
	Wardak	Sayyidabad	1	313	754	5,277	1,820
Construction of Retaining Wall	Badghis	Ab Kamari	1	147	244	1,708	7,929
Total			19	3,841	14,229	99,603	86,969

The implementation of these projects benefitted 14,229 households and 86,969 labour days were created for local communities. The implemented disaster management projects will ultimately result in enhancing the resilience of rural communities to natural disasters and providing an opportunity for community members to build a more economically stable life.



Retaining wall project | Ab Kamari District |
Badghis Province (Photo Credit: NABDP)

Impact of completed protection wall, Nangarhar

Gul Wali, a resident of Gazara village reports “we cultivate wheat and other crops on our land. Every year, seasonal floods destroy our plots and crops. As we are not able to cultivate our land, we are forced to leave the village and look for jobs in the city as labourers. Working in city was difficult and I was not able to make enough money to support my family. About five years ago, Dehbala district communities surrendered our guns to the DIAG team, which meant that we could have development projects in our village. In that time, NABDP/MRRD asked our community to select a project. The community elders decided to build a protection wall to protect our homes and land from floods. Now, I and the other villagers can grow crops and return to our homes. I am very happy that my home and lands are now safe.”



Gul Wali | farmer | Gazara village | Dehbala district | Nangarhar province

An additional 59 disaster management projects are currently under way in 18 provinces. These projects are anticipated to further protect 12,294 jeribs (24.5 square km / 6,075.8 acres) of land from natural disasters and will result in the creation of 454,671 labour days, benefiting 99,487 households (696,411 individuals).

2.5. Agriculture and Irrigation Projects Implemented and Number of Households Impacted

Adequate access to water is the main limiting factor for agriculture production in Afghanistan. With the provision of adequate irrigation, crop yields are increased three to fourfold and a larger variety of crops can be sustained. In addition, the improved yield and productivity of farmers would generate additional demand for labour and products available at local markets. In order to assist rural communities in developing and stimulating the local economy, NABDP has focused on irrigation and agricultural projects to improve the potential use of land for agricultural purposes.

NABDP completed 16 agriculture and irrigation projects across nine provinces in the second quarter. Through these projects, 806 jeribs (1.6 square km / 398 acres) of land was irrigated and 8,614 households (60,300 individuals) were given the opportunity to improve the productivity of their land. Furthermore, these projects provided temporary employment opportunities for the local community by creating 20,015 labour days.



Dam project | Arghistan District | Kandahar Province (Photo Credit: NABDP)

NABDP's Completed Agriculture and Irrigation Projects (April – June 2014)						
Project Name	Province	District Name	No. of Projects	Labour days	Beneficiaries	
					Households	Individuals
Cleaning of Canal	Badghis	Ab Kamari	1	3,267	110	770
Construction of Canal	Paktya	Ahmadaba	1	2,761	400	2,800
Construction of Dam	Kandahar	Arghistan	1	500	2,047	14,332
Construction of Intake	Logar	Mohammad Agha	1	430	43	300
Construction of Kanda	Balkh	Char Kent	2	3,837	1,929	13,500
Construction of Water Reservoir	Badghis	Jawand	7	3,799	2,035	14,248
Maintenance of Canal	Kabul	Chahar Asyab	1	2,071	250	1,750
Rehabilitation of Canal	Kabul	Shakar Dara	1	60	1,500	10,500
Supply of Gabion Box	Takhar	Darqad	1	3,290	300	2,100
Total			16	20,015	8,614	60,300

Irrigation canal allows farmers to grow crops, whilst protecting homes and agricultural lands from flooding, Kabul province

Prior the expansion and rehabilitation of an irrigation canal in Danish Mand village, a 1,500 household community in Kabul province, the crops and harvest of the village would be destroyed each year from floods. The previous canal was insufficient to handle the amount of additional water during the wet seasons and would regularly overflow and flood surrounding lands and homes. However, villagers were dependent upon the canal to water their fields and tend to their crops.

At the request of the Shoura, NABDP rehabilitated the existing canal. Upon completion, the canal is now able to provide sufficient water for the fields, in addition to protecting the fields and homes in the village from flooding. According to Mr. Aghah, “Every year the flood damaged our canal. Fortunately, this year with our new canal, our lands and (agricultural) produce are not affected by the flood. I am sure that I will have a good harvest and will have enough money to support my family. Our whole community thanks NABDP, as now we can irrigate our fields with the confidence that the canal will not flood and our lands and homes are safe.”



Canal prior rehabilitation



After the canal rehabilitation

Gul Aghah | village member and farmer | Shakar Dara district | Kabul

An additional 26 projects are ongoing in nine provinces that will further irrigate 1,495 jeribs (3 square km / 789.7 acres) of land. These projects will impact 20,518 households (143,627 individuals) and create 103,362 labour days of work.

2.6. Water Supply Projects Implemented and Number of Households Impacted

The provision of a reliable source of clean water for rural communities is essential for rural development and livelihoods. Prior the construction of wells and water reservoirs, rural communities relied on rain water, rivers and karez for drinking water. While there is no robust

data comparing the cleanliness of these sources to constructed wells in Afghanistan, many of these sources are shallow or open water sources. It has been well documented that rain and river water that are neither cleaned nor treated are exposed to local contaminants, including air and ground pollutants. This is particularly relevant for water that has been stored for longer periods of time.

The construction of water supply projects has resulted in reducing water-borne disease, as well as saving hours of time for women and girls collecting water from distant locations. With the time that has been saved collecting water, there are many other productive activities the villagers are participating in such as studying, gardening and small business opportunities.

In the second quarter of 2014, NABDP completed 16 water supply projects including: i) 13 water reservoir projects in Badghis province; ii) three shallow well projects, one in Qala-e-now center and a second in Qadis district in Badghis Province, with the third project in Lashkargah center, Helmand province. These projects provided access to safe drinking water for 3,537 households (24,756 individuals), and created 39,783 labour days for local communities.



Water reservoir | Abkamari District | Badghis Province (Photo Credit: NABDP)

NABDP's Completed Water and Sanitation Projects (April – June 2014)						
Project Name	Province	District	No. of Projects	Labour days	Beneficiaries	
					Households	Individuals
Boring of Shallow Well	Badghis	Qala-i-now-center	1	121	65	454
Construction of Water Reservoir	Badghis	Ab Kamari	4	12,700	1,159	8,113
		Bala Murghab	1	6,696	500	3,500
		Jawand	1	516	360	2,520
		Muqur	4	10,116	658	4,606
		Qadis	2	8,370	280	1,960
		Qala-i-now-center	1	908	174	1,218
Digging of Shallow Well	Badghis	Qadis	1	76	41	285
	Helmand	Lashkargah-Center	1	280	300	2,100
Total			16	39,783	3,537	24,756

There are 39 ongoing water supply projects that are anticipated to provide clean drinking water to 26,154 households (183,267 individuals). These ongoing projects will further provide employment opportunities for local communities by creating 130,323 labour days.

2.7. Labour Days

Wherever possible, local community entities such as CDCs and DDAs have been selected as the implementing agents of rural infrastructure projects. The exception to this is larger, more complex, projects where more specific technical expertise is required. However, out of the 77 projects completed in quarter two, 63 were directly contracted to DDAs, allowing local communities greater ownership of the project as well as providing employment opportunities.

In the second quarter, 251,778 labour days were created through the completion of rural infrastructure projects. This provided temporary employment opportunities for local communities to work as skilled and unskilled labourers on the various construction sites, immediately impacting the local economy and livelihoods. It is anticipated that whilst working on these sites, community members are able to gain additional skills in areas such as masonry and carpentry.

Furthermore, it is anticipated that an additional 1,912,632 labour days will be created from the ongoing 245 projects. Though the monetary amount that each labourer is paid varies depending on factors such as the type of labour, geographic location and time of year, in general unskilled labourers are paid between USD \$7.00 – USD \$12.00 daily and skilled labour between USD \$15.00 – USD \$20.00 daily. The additional income and employment opportunities for local communities would further aid local level development.

2.8 and 2.9 Rural Water Supply and Irrigation Project (RUWatSIP) and Badghis Dam Project

Briefly, progress continued on the completion of the rural water supply and irrigation project with the ongoing construction on phase two, the design and construction of the main water transmission line.

In the second quarter, a site survey has been initiated for the initial laying of the water pipes. In addition, progress was made on the associated Badghis dam project, with the contract for the technical feasibility and design of the dam awarded to Omran holding group. Further details are outlined in Annex 4 of this report.

2.10 Provincial Machinery Park (PMT) of Badghis

In quarter two, the park has continued to provide services and support to various government entities in Badghis province. These include the ongoing repair and maintenance of heavy machinery housed at the PMP, in addition to supporting Qala-e-Now city municipality in the ongoing collection of garbage. The details of the Provincial Machinery Park of Badghis are further outlined in Annex 5 of this report.

EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER

During the second quarter, a total of USD 10,845,990 was spent for Output Two. For more details, please refer to Annex 1, Annex 2 and Annex 3.

Table 2: Output 2 Snapshots

Below is a snapshot NABDP's progress in relation to its annual targets after the second quarter 2014

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	Q1 Actual	Q2 Actual	Comments
2.1a. 134 MHP projected implemented generating 2.3 MW electricity	1a. 40 ongoing MHP will be completed generating 800 KWs of electricity and 2 new MHPs will be initiated	6 MHP projects completed and survey and design of new projects carried out	11 MHP projects completed, generating 214KW	On schedule to achieving annual target.
2.1b. 22,500 HHS with access to sustainable energy supply.	9,000 households with access to sustainable energy supply through electricity generated with MHP.	1,557 HHs have access to sustainable energy through MHP	2,458 HHs have access to sustainable energy through MHP	On schedule to achieving annual target.
2.2a. 481 of transport sector projects implemented	36 transport sector projects implemented	8 transport projects completed	6 transport project completed	On schedule to achieving annual target
2.2b. 566,726 households with access to improved transport infrastructure	127,056 households with access to improved transport infrastructure	12,783 households benefited and 94 villages connected to markets, clinics etc.	14,120 HHs benefited and 26 villages been connected to markets and clinics etc.	On schedule to achieve annual target with additional projects planned for quarters 3 and 4
2.3a. 119 public buildings and facility projects implemented	19 public building projects implemented	2 public building projects completed	9 public building projects completed	On schedule to achieving annual target
2.3b. 137,665 households with improved access to public buildings/facilities	19,569 households will have access to improved public building facilities	3,006 households benefitted	59,488 households benefitted	Target achieved in quarter two through the completion of two large projects
2.4a. 738 disaster mitigation projects implemented	57 disaster mitigation projects implemented	4 disaster mitigation projects implemented	19 disaster mitigation projects implemented	On schedule to achieve annual target with additional projects planned for quarters 3 and 4
2.4b. 784,149 households benefiting from disaster mitigation projects	66,260 households benefiting from disaster mitigation projects	3,693 household benefited	14,229 households benefited	Upon completion of NDM projects planned for in quarters 3 and 4, the project is on track to achieve the target
2.5a. 931 irrigation projects implemented:	19 irrigation projects implemented	6 irrigation projects	16 irrigation and	Target achieved

		completed	agriculture projects completed	
2.5b. 519,141 households benefiting from irrigation and agricultural projects	8,498 households benefiting from irrigation projects	1,629 household benefited	8,614 households benefited	Target achieved
2.6a. 574 water supply projects implemented	48 water supply projects implemented	7 water supply projects completed	16 water supply and sanitation projects completed	On schedule to achieving annual target
2.6b. 294,698 households with access to potable water	20,295 households with access to potable water	4,871 household benefited	3,537 households benefited	On schedule to achieving target
2.7. 1,780,685 labour days created	1,048,773 labour days created	115,160 labour days created	251,778 labour days created	On schedule to achieve annual target with the completion of additional rural infrastructure projects planned for quarters 3 and 4
2.8. Percent progress on dam project in Badghis: n/a	20 percent implemented	Approximately 10-15% implemented.	Approximately 15%	The environmental and societal impact studies have been completed and the feasibility and design study of the dam awarded to Omran holding group-.
2.9. Percent progress on water supply project in Badghis: Feasibility study and design completed	60 percent implemented	Approximately 35-40% implemented.	Approximately 40-45% implemented	Phase one completed and phase two, the construction of the main transmission line is about to commence following the completion of the feasibility study and design of the main line.
2.10. Ongoing support to key government entities in Badghis maintained (i.e. Machinery Park, MOWA Water Testing Unit and Municipality) : Handover	Effective operational Provincial Machinery Park: MOWA, Water-Testing Laboratory and Municipality Services	The Provincial Machinery Park is now operational and providing ongoing support to key	The Provincial Machinery Park is operational and continuing to provide	

activities from AECID completed		government entities in Badghis.	ongoing support to key government entities in Badghis.	
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C. OUTPUT 3: Stabilization in Less Secure Regions and Districts

3.1 Re-Integration Projects

The presence of active insurgency and instability in some districts required additional approaches to help efforts to stabilize these areas. In order to assist the stabilization of less-secure regions and districts, NABDP implemented infrastructure projects that were prioritized and selected by communities themselves. As such, the majority of these projects were in the construction of public facilities and building such as clinics, schools, community centers, as well as in the building of roads to improve access for rural communities to markets, employment opportunities and other district and regional centers.

Whilst these projects are being implemented, community members in surrounding villages are often employed as labourers on the construction sites. Whilst the employment opportunities created by these projects are not targeted specifically to ex-combatants, they helped create temporary jobs for local communities, some of which are ex-combatants. The provision of gainful employment opportunities will help deter local communities from joining the insurgency. These projects aimed to facilitate the disarmament of ex-combatants by both providing them with alternative economic opportunities as well as providing tangible benefits to their communities.

In the second quarter of 2014, nine re-integration projects were completed in four provinces. The completed projects benefitted 36,140 households (252,977 individuals) including ex-combatants. The projects increased access to various development infrastructures and positively impacted the local economy by providing temporary employment opportunities through generating 28,075 labour days.

Additionally, there are 38 reintegration projects that are currently ongoing that will further benefit 161,610 households (1,131,270 individuals) in conflict affected communities and will generate 264,246 additional labour days.

3.2 AliceGhan Water Supply Scheme

Briefly, progress continued to be made on the Aliceghan water supply scheme. The digging of the two drinking wells had been completed, though the water supply pipes are approximately 70% completed. It is anticipated that the installation of the water pipes will be completed by quarter three or four of the year. As such, NABDP continued to provide drinking water to the Aliceghan community. The details of the Aliceghan Water Supply project are further outlined in Annex 6 of this report.

3.3 Rural Technology Park (RTP)

The Rural Technology Park (RTP) is an initiative that provides support to the Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development (AIRD). The objective of the RTP is to raise awareness of and promote new agricultural technologies to rural communities throughout Afghanistan. Once fully operational, the RTP will act as a resource and training center for local farmers, some of whom are ex-combatants. The range of topics which farmers will have access to resource materials and trainings include renewable and non-renewable energy sources, preservation techniques for local produce and agricultural techniques for the production of vegetables and food grains.

The site for the RTP had been identified on the outskirts of Kabul, with initial work on developing the RTP commencing in 2013. Since then, phase one, the construction of a boundary wall and the foundations for several buildings have been completed. In the second quarter of 2014, construction work was continued under phase two, with the following works:

- Delivery of the required construction materials to the site;
- Completion of the stone masonry work on the RTP administration building;
- Completion of the brick and masonry work on the six technology halls;
- Installation of the technology stall roof, with anticipated completed in quarter three;
- Molding of 15,000 mud bricks on site, for use in the ongoing constructions;
- Ongoing carpentry work for the doors and windows for the remaining buildings in the RTP; and
- Completion of the excavation for two septic wells.



Ongoing construction work | RTP | Kabul Province (Photo Credit: RTP)

It should be noted that traditional construction techniques and designs have been used at the site, thereby providing another effective means of demonstrating innovative but appropriate technology for the local community.



Technology hall | RTP | Kabul Province (Photo Credit: RTP)



Mud brick production | RTP | Kabul Province (Photo Credit: RTP)

In order to collect and collate information on the use and nature of available rural technologies across Afghanistan, surveys have been conducted in 25 provinces. Using the data collected from these surveys, the first volume of the Directory of Rural Technology (DRT) was developed in English. This directory documents and provides information on the range of rural technologies that are currently being utilized throughout Afghanistan. The translated Dari version of the directory has been completed in quarter two and it is expected that the published version will be made available in August 2014.

Upon completion, the RTP will be used to demonstrate rural technologies aimed at improving the yields and harvest of local farmers. It is hoped that these agricultural methods will improve the livelihoods and economic activity of the rural communities in Afghanistan. The RTP is scheduled for completion at the end of the year, with all construction completed by December 2014.

EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER

The estimated expenses for output 3 are USD 1,064,727. Please refer to Annex 1, Annex 2 and Annex 3 for further financial details.

Table 3: Output 3 Snapshots

Below is a snapshot NABDP's progress in relation to its annual targets after the second quarter 2014

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	Q1 Actual	Q2 Actual	Comments
1a. 90 re-integration projects completed	26 ongoing re-integration completed	5 reintegration projects completed	9 reintegration projects completed	On schedule to achieving annual target
1b. 250,057 households impacted by reintegration projects	307,058 households impacted by completion of reintegration projects	10,212 household benefited	36,140 households benefited	With the completion of planned projects in quarters 3 and 4, the annual target will be achieved
2. Aliceghan water supply wells dug	Aliceghan water network project completed			As the pipes to the well are not yet complete, the project continued to provide the Aliceghan community with drinking water. However. It is anticipated that the installation of the pipes will be completed in quarter three or four of the year
3. Spain AECID Rural Technology Park 45 percent construction work completed	100 percent RTP construction work complete	50 -55 percent completion	60-65 percent completion	At the end of quarter two, phase two construction of the RTP was ongoing. The project is on track for completion at the end of 2014, though achievement of this target is dependent upon the full delivery of all requested construction materials.

III. GENDER-SPECIFIC RESULTS

Gender has been identified as a cross-cutting issue and NABDP has recognized that in order for DDAs to respond appropriately to community's needs, DDAs will have to reflect all voices of the community including women. As such, NABDP has incorporated a number of gender specific activities to ensure that woman's needs are represented and addressed. One such measure is the implementation of NABDP's gender mainstreaming policy that states that DDAs should have equal representation between men and women.

The re-election of three DDAs took place in quarter two, which resulted in the election of 62 male and 31 female DDA members. Though not equal representation, it represents the commitment of NABDP in supporting and advocating for the involvement of women in decision making processes. In response to the re-election of Sarobi DDA in quarter one, in which no women candidates were identified and elected onto the DDA, LIDD worked with the relevant PRRD office and Sarobi DDA to establish a women's group adjunct to the DDA. As a result, Sarobi DDA is now comprised of 22 male DDA members with a women's group of 10 female community members. It is envisaged that the women's group will continue to advocate for the role of women in Sarobi DDA, in addition to ensuring that development initiatives take into account the priorities and needs of women.

To ensure that gender mainstreaming remains a core focus in district level development, as part of the pilot establishment of the new DCCs, a gender mainstreaming strategy will be developed for the newly established DCCs.

In quarter two, NABDP directly supported the implementation of women's economic empowerment projects identified by communities through the DDPs. Twenty one gender empowerment projects were implemented including: i) 11 tailoring projects in 10 provinces; ii) four vocational training in four province; iii) four carpet weaving in Ghor and Badghis provinces; iv) one literacy course in Bamyan province; and v) one embroidery project in Sar-i-Pul province.

These projects assisted 662 women in building their capacity to meet the livelihood needs of their families. In addition to learning a new skill, women were able to interact with other women in their communities and to form social and economic networks and partnerships. It has been estimated that on average women can make between USD \$40 and USD \$120 per month from carpet weaving and USD \$50 – USD \$100 per month from tailoring. This additional income would significantly increase the economic stability and the social standing of the women in these communities and their families.

Impact of a training course on a family in Petab village, Daykundi province (completed June 2014)

Petab village is a small rural farming community of 250 families located 20km from Nil, the provincial center of Daykundi. The villagers are reliant upon farming and the herding of animals for the livelihoods. As in many rural communities, the adult literacy rate is low at 15%, but even lower at 5% amongst women.

In order to enhance the capacity of rural women to gain employment and improve livelihood opportunities, NABDP implemented a six month tailoring and literacy course for 30 women in Petab village. One of the course participants, a mother of seven reported:

“Now I have this skill and can sew clothes for all my family members. We used to have to buy clothes before, but after the course I am now able to make clothes which I am selling at 200Afgs per item. By selling clothes, I am now earning about 1600 – 2000 Afs per month. I am also training other members in my family and we hope to expand our business by transporting the clothes that we produce to the national markets. With the extra money, I am able to educate my children and hope that they can be doctors and engineers. As I am also able to read, I can record my customer’s details, keep track of my finances and even help my children with their homework.”

Najiba | Petab village | Daykundi province

IV. PARTNERSHIPS

In the second quarter of 2014, NABDP continued to coordinate closely with various international, national and local institutions. The highlights of this coordination are expanded upon below.

a. UNDP’s Sustainable Development Unit (SDU)

MRRD has identified NABDP’s ERDA programme to be a full-scale national rural energy program that will be included as a sub-component in the Afghan Rural Development (ARD) Cluster, National Priority Programme (NPP) 1: National Water and Natural Resources Development Programme. As such, MRRD is working closely with UNDP’s Sustainable Development Unit (SDU) and has prepared a detailed programme document for this initiative. This document has been presented to a pre-PAC meeting at UNDP and has been shared with other stakeholders and donors to source funding for this new initiative. The new programme will place emphasis on the expansion of appropriate rural energy technologies, capacity development, and examine how renewable energy can better support economic activities and rural livelihoods.

b. UNDP's Gender Equality Project (GEP)

NABDP will continue to work closely with GEP in the development and implementation of women economic empowerment projects in quarters three and four of the year, particularly in the identification of markets and business opportunities for participants of the gender empowerment projects.

c. UNDP's Afghanistan's Subnational Governance Programme (ASGP) and the Independent Directorate for Local Governance (IDLG)

During the DCC transition process and the creation of the National Policy, close coordination and strong partnerships have been forged between government and international programme counterparts such as UNDP, IDLG and ASGP. In particular, NABDP has built an important partnership with IDLG, working closely with them on drafting the new National Policy. The project will continue to work closely with IDLG on the pilot establishment of the DCCs in Herat and Kapisa provinces.

At the regional level there is also close cooperation between ASGP and NABDP regional representatives most notably on the planning and linkages between the District and Provincial level.

d. UNDP's Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme (APRP)

NABDP continues to coordinate closely with UNDP's APRP, specifically on projects addressing reintegration.

e. Line Ministries

The Aliceghan Water Supply, and schools and health projects are being implemented in close coordination with relevant line Ministries. These Ministries include, but are not limited to, the Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) and the Ministry of Education (MoE).

V. ISSUES

▪ Slow Procurement Process

A continual issue that has been raised throughout the implementation of NABDP has been the slow procurement process within government counterpart institutions. The approval process is meant to take a maximum of 14 days, however, in most cases the approval process has taken

significantly longer. These significant delays have caused a great impediment in the implementation of new projects. Despite this issue being raised with MRRD, to date, there is no progress to report on.

- **On-Budget Projects**

The slow disbursements of on-budget projects cause significant delays in project implementation. Though there have been improvements from previous quarters, considerable delays are still experienced due to bureaucratic and time consuming procedures. In some cases, the release of instalments to the contractors took several months as it went through various processes that included: i) document check by the control department; ii) approval by the Deputy Minister; iii) process by MRRD's finance department; iv) process in the MoF; and, v) approval by the MoF. Though this issue has been reported for several quarters, there is no update to provide on if these processes will be streamlined.

- **Community Conflicts**

There have been numerous community conflicts and land disputes that have caused significant delays in the completion of projects, particularly infrastructure projects. In order to help overcome these issues, NABDP has continued to deliver conflict resolution trainings as part of ongoing efforts to strengthen the capacity of DDAs. As an example, the construction of a MHP in Sholgara district, Balkh province has been delayed due to the political tensions surrounding the 2014 Presidential elections. The community members of Sholgara district had prevented engineers from accessing the site to complete their survey of ongoing works. In order to resolve this issue, several consultations were held with DDA members to discuss a way forward. Following these consultations, it was agreed upon that the company installing the MHP would purchase all the necessary equipment and that access would be granted to the site. It is anticipated that the MHP project will be completed by September/October of 2014.

- **Low Capacity of DDA/CDCs**

The low capacity of DDAs/CDCs as project implementers is common in all targeted areas. Despite the challenges, NABDP continued to mitigate for these through coordination with communities through the DDAs/CDCs, field staff and local governors. In addition, NABDP has delivered several trainings and conducted several in-country exposure visits in 2013 for DDA members to strengthen the operational capacity of DDAs. Once the outcome of the presidential elections is known and activities on strengthening the capacity of DDAs/DCCs are resumed, these activities will be continued to further strengthen the capacity of DDAs.

- **Low participation of women in DDAs**

Though the project has had success in ensuring the involvement and participation of women in general, the re-election of Sarobi DDA in quarter one demonstrates the difficulties faced by women in participating in decision making processes. Despite the efforts of the project to encourage the participation of women, it is sometimes difficult to identify women who are willing and able to participate in DDAs, particularly in certain regions where there are significant social barriers preventing their involvement.

- **Limited markets for beneficiaries of women empowerment projects**

Following community consultations with the participants in NABDP's gender empowerment projects, it was noted that there were insufficient markets or avenues available for women to sell the handicrafts produced, outside of their own communities. As a way forward, NABDP will work closely with UNDP's GEP project to identify potential markets, in addition to investigating collaboration with NGOs such as the Aga Khan Foundation on developing market enterprises for the goods produced by community members.

VI. RISKS

- **Deteriorating Security Situation**

During the lead up to the presidential and run-off elections in April and June 2014, there were increased security incidents and movement restrictions throughout Afghanistan. This resulted in lengthy delays in the implementation of planned work and difficulties in accessing project sites.

Despite the worsening security situation country wide, NABDP has adopted an effective mitigation strategy of continuing to work closely with local communities to implement what they see as being high priority projects. The ownership and management of these community-driven rural development projects have ensured high community acceptance and legitimacy amongst the local communities. This has enabled NABDP to continue implementing what can be seen as important district level development projects, though there has been a slowing down in the implementation of projects.

As an added measure, the project has supported activities in more secure areas that are located closer to the Provincial and Districts Centers and along main transport routes.

- **Lack of Qualified Companies**

As reported in previous quarters, there are still a limited number of companies that can provide the specific services required for some of the projects. This is particularly noticeable in the supply and installation of micro hydro equipment. This shortfall of suitable companies inevitably leads to delays in the implementation of these projects, as well tensions between the companies and communities in question due to delays in the completion of planned activities.

The mitigating strategy employed by NABDP has been to work to support and develop what is a nascent sector in Afghanistan. Whilst there is tremendous potential for micro hydro power as an alternative and renewable source of energy in Afghanistan, additional capital investment and support to the private sector is required to grow this fledgling industry. The issues have been raised and discussed at the Inter-ministerial Commission on Energy (ICE) and a policy is being drafted to address the challenges faced by private investment for the development of rural energy sector in Afghanistan. It is anticipated that the policy on private investment will be finalized once the outcome of the presidential elections is known.

VII. LESSONS LEARNED

Community conflicts over the use of land, particularly with MHP projects are a key issue faced during the implementation of community projects. To mitigate this, NABDP recognized the importance of seeking the formal approval through use of participants' fingerprints in the presence of DDA members, the District Governor and community elders before any projects can be started.

Additionally, NABDP ensures that appropriate government officials including DDA members, District Governors (DGs), and Provincial Governor (PGs) are involved in these disputes from the beginning to help find an amicable resolution.

The challenges facing women participation in decision making processes were clearly demonstrated in the re-election of Sarobi DDA last quarter. Despite the efforts of the project in conducting gender awareness and sensitization trainings with community members, no female candidate was identified in the re-election process. In order to continue supporting the participation of women, the project will investigate incentives such as the rollout of gender empowerment projects in districts with female DDA members.

VIII. FUTURE PLAN

Output 1

S. No	Planned activities for the third quarter
1	Establishment of pilot DCCs
2	Re-election of DDAs and updating DDPs
3	Development of ADDPs
4	Promoting the engagement and involvement of women in DDAs
5	Editing, processing and uploading DDPs onto NABDP website
6	DDA Capacity Development Training
7	Encourage regular DDA meetings
8	Support DDAs to implement priority projects as outlined in their respective DDPs
9	Support the engagement of DDAs as conflict mediators
10	Support DDAs in implementing disaster mitigation activities
11	Continue Grant-in-aid scheme for DDAs and support establishment of district information centers (DICs)
12	Establishing and training of Provincial Monitoring Teams for monitoring of projects in insecure areas
13	Continue exposure visits for DDAs to neighbouring DDAs
14	Continue public hearings
15	Continue implementation and completion of ongoing women empowerment projects

Output 2

S. No	Planned activities for the third quarter
1	Continued implementation and completion of ongoing rural infrastructure projects
2	Provide ongoing support to key government entities in Badghis (i.e. Machinery Park, MOWA Water Testing Unit and Municipality)

Output 3

S. No	Planned activities for the third quarter
1	Complete DIAG infrastructure projects
2	Continuation of the Rural Technology Park construction
3	Continuation of the Aliceghan water supply project

IX. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: FINANCIAL TABLE

The Interim Financial Report **January- June 2014** for (National Area Based Development Programme - "00057359")

Annex 1. Financial Table

Donor Name	COMMITMENT/ PREVIOUS YEARS RECORD				CURRENT YEAR - 2014					FUTURE EXPENSES		TOTAL RECEIVABLE		
	Commitment (a)	Revenue Collected 31/12/2013 (b)	Expenses 31/12/2013 (c)	IPSAS Adjustment (d)	Opening Balance e = (b-c+d)	Contributio n Revenue (f)	Other Revenue (g)	Expenses (h)	Closing Balance i = (e+f+g - h)	Commitments (Unliquidate d Obligations) (j)	Undepreciate d of fixed Assets and Inventory (k)	(Future Due) l = (a-b-f)	(Past Due) (m)	Available Resources n = (i - j - k - m)
Afghanistan		11,699,666	10,059,283		1,640,383	-	-	249,540	1,390,843			-	-	1,390,843
AusAID	5,813,137	3,176,933	2,183,113		993,820	2,636,204	-	1,017,695	2,612,328			-	-	2,612,328
Australia		179,471	33,070		146,401	-	-	8,473	137,928			-	-	137,928
Australian DIMA		716,783	74,069		642,714	-	-	27,237	615,477			-	-	615,477
CIDA	26,982,790	23,076,290	24,930,322	3,906,500	2,052,468	-	-	46,796	2,005,672			-	-	2,005,672
Denmark	4,331,953	4,331,953	4,328,378		3,574	-	-	-	3,574			-	-	3,574
DFID		7,382,985	7,382,985		0	-	-	-	0			-	-	0
European Union	25,509,693	24,232,718	25,509,693		(1,276,975)	-	-	-	(1,276,975)			1,276,975	-	(1,276,975)
Italy	3,359,656	1,744,669	3,085,970	1,614,987	273,686	-	-	147,136	126,550			-	-	126,550
Japan CROD/Japan 2013/Japan suppl	24,361,133	32,238,416	18,862,144		13,376,272	-	-	3,710,810	9,665,462	182,449		-	-	9,483,014
Netherlands	27,824,200	23,324,200	18,347,965		4,976,235	4,500,000	-	5,329,901	4,146,334	82,670		-	-	4,063,664
Norway	19,257,180	18,726,852	19,249,527	530,328	7,653	(7,653)	-	-	0			-	-	0
Spain/AECI	53,705,912	53,705,912	20,781,317		32,924,595	-	-	9,185,918	23,738,677			-	-	23,738,677
UNDP CCF	14,023,041	14,023,041	14,023,041		-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-
UNDP CORE	16,185,802	15,785,802	15,785,802		-	400,000	-	400,000	-			-	-	-
UNHCR		128,392	91,374		37,018	-	-	-	37,018			-	-	37,018
Grand Total	221,354,496	234,474,083	184,728,054	6,051,815	55,797,845	7,528,551	-	20,123,506	43,202,889	265,119	-	1,276,975	-	42,937,770

Note:

i) Data contained in this report is an extract of UNDP financial records. The accounting period (Apr-Jun 2014) for the report is an open period and data from some accounting processes may not have been processed.

Financial data provided above may not be complete, and it is provisional.

ii) Income received in currency other than USD is approximated to USD based on UN- Operational Rate of Exchange applied.

ANNEX 2: EXPENSES BY OUTPUT

The Interim Financial Report January- June 2014 for (National Area Based Development Programme - "00057359")

Annex 2. Expenses by Output

Project Output ID and Description	2014 Budget (AWP)	Expenses (Jan-Mar 2014)	Expenses (Apr-Jun 2014)	Cumulative Expenses (Jan-Jun)	Delivery Rate
Output 1 (00081443): Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	2,968,120	281,676	549,609	831,285	28%
Sub-total Output 1	2,968,120	281,676	549,609	831,285	28%
Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	39,226,670	5,041,034	10,845,990	15,887,024	41%
Sub-total Output 2	39,226,670	5,041,034	10,845,990	15,887,024	41%
Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	5,530,899	297,363	1,064,727	1,362,090	25%
Sub-total Output 3	5,530,899	297,363	1,064,727	1,362,090	25%
Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	800,127	59,662	166,970	226,632	28%
Sub-total Output 5	800,127	59,662	166,970	226,632	28%
Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	4,083,179	583,244	1,233,230	1,816,474	44%
Sub-total Output 6	4,083,179	583,244	1,233,230	1,816,474	44%
Grand Total	52,608,993	6,262,980	13,860,527	20,123,506	38%

ANNEX 3: EXPENSES BY DONOR

The Interim Financial Report January- June 2014 for (National Area Based Development Programme - "00057359")

Annex 3. Expenses by Donor

Donor Name	Project Output ID and Description	2014 Budget (AWP)	Expenses (Jan-Mar 2014)	Expenses (Apr-Jun 2014)	Cumulative Expenses (Jan-Jun)	Delivery Rates
Afghanistan	Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	1,268,880	116,260	133,279	249,540	20%
	Sub-Total	1,268,880	116,260	133,279	249,540	20%
AusAID	Output 1 (00081443): Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	35,085	(12,561)	8,199	(4,362)	-12%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	4,027,538	763,360	258,697	1,022,057	25%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management		11,554	(11,554)	-	0%
	Sub-Total	4,062,624	762,353	255,342	1,017,695	25%
Australia	Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	146,402	-	8,473	8,473	6%
	Sub-Total	146,402	-	8,473	8,473	6%
Australian DIMA	Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	642,701	14,079	13,158	27,237	4%
	Sub-Total	642,701	14,079	13,158	27,237	4%
CIDA	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	1,603,132	-	46,796	46,796	3%
	Sub-Total	1,603,132	-	46,796	46,796	3%
Italy	Output 1 (00081443): Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	107,000	8,076	4,152	12,228	11%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	204,168	58,760	53,693	112,453	55%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	107,000	9,713	12,741	22,455	21%
	Sub-Total	418,168	76,550	70,586	147,136	35%
Japan CRD	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	889,249	70,241.22	-	70,241	8%
	Sub-Total	889,249	70,241	-	70,241	8%

Japan 2013	Output 1 (00081443): Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	1,451,497	48,451	423,552	472,003	33%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	7,081,863	446,226	1,340,580	1,786,806	25%
	Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	161,784	(1,296)	14,229	12,933	8%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	275,773	16,836	43,460	60,297	22%
Sub-Total		8,970,917	510,217	1,821,821	2,332,038	26%
Japan Suppl	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	1,733,068	96,245	203,920	300,165	17%
	Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	1,980,661	91,425	783,011	874,436	44%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	376,636	128,799	5,130	133,929	36%
Sub-Total		4,090,365	316,469	992,061	1,308,530	32%
Netherlands	Output 1 (00081443): Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	974,496	234,956	92,916	327,872	34%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	4,907,732	1,797,033	1,881,765	3,678,798	75%
	Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	839,950	-	-	-	0%
	Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	623,737	60,958	152,741	213,699	34%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	2,699,070	381,159	728,373	1,109,532	41%
Sub-Total		10,044,985	2,474,107	2,855,795	5,329,901	53%
Spain/AECI	Output 1 (00081443): Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	400,041	2,754	20,790	23,544	6%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	18,779,920	1,809,168	7,060,540	8,869,708	47%
	Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	615,287	75,599	126,806	202,405	33%
	Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	14,606	-	-	-	0%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	224,700	35,182	55,080	90,262	40%
Sub-Total		20,034,554	1,922,703	7,263,216	9,185,918	46%
UNDP - CORE	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	400,000	-	400,000	400,000	100%
Sub-Total		400,000	-	400,000	400,000	100%
UNHCR	Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	37,018	-	-	-	0%
Sub-Total		37,018	-	-	-	0%
Grand Total		52,608,993	6,262,980	13,860,527	20,123,506	38%

ANNEX 4: RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION PROGRAM (RUWatSIP)

Reliable and regular access to clean drinking water has been identified as a key issue for the people in Badghis, in particular Qala-e-Naw, the provincial capital which lacks a piped supply. To address these issues, MRRD/NABDP in collaboration with the Water Sanitation Improvement Programme (WATSIP) of MRRD has designed a water supply project supported through funding from the Spanish Government, through the Agency for International Cooperation Development (AECID).

The catchment area for the project has approximately 9,286 households (65,000 individuals). As such, once completed, the water supply project has the capacity to supply 21,429 households (150,000 individuals) with access to clean water, projected to meet the needs of local communities for the next 40-45 years.

The rural water supply project is divided into three phases:

- 1) Boring of wells;
- 2) Construction of the main water transmission line from Qadis to Qala-e-Now;
- 3) Construction of the network system in Qala-e-Now

Phase One

Phase one of the project is complete with the boring of seven wells in Qadis district, Badghis province. It should be noted that the first well dug was unsuccessful, however, the subsequent six wells were successful and are now providing local communities with access to clean water at the capacity of 80 litres per second.

Phase Two

Following the successful drilling of the wells, the design of the water transmission line was tendered and successfully completed. The tender for the construction of the main water transmission line from Qadis to Qala-e-Now was awarded to a local company, Bilal Sidat, who have started the construction of the project.

Approximately 50% of the pipes required for the transmission line have been delivered to the site and the technical team are in the process of completing the site survey for the laying of the main transmission line. It is anticipated that the construction of the transmission line will be completed by mid to end of 2015.

Phase Three

In order to distribute water throughout the city centre of Qala-e-Now, a network system of water distribution is required. The design for the network system has not yet been completed by the Ru-WATSIP design team, and is expected to be completed in the latter half of the year.

In quarter two, a joint team of representatives from NABDP and Ru-WATSIP travelled to Iran to visit the company that has been contracted to produce the water pipes for the project. During that visit, the pipes were tested to check if they have been produced according to the technical specifications and confirmed that they were ready for installation.



Badghis Dam Project

As a component of the water supply project, MRRD/NABDP investigated the possibility of constructing a water storage dam in Qadis district that will enable the management of water resources and irrigation. The construction of the dam would enable local communities to recharge ground water and increase the irrigation capacity of springs and karezes in the district. Furthermore, the dam would allow for the recharging of water supply necessary for the above mentioned rural water supply and irrigation project.

The dam project is divided into three phases as well:

- 1) Social survey;
- 2) Technical feasibility study and design of the dam; and
- 3) Construction of the dam.

Following the completion of two key studies in mid-2013: i) an environmental and social impact study; and ii) a primary feasibility study, a plan for the development of the dam has been submitted and awarded to Omran holding group. NABDP is currently in discussion with

the company on the components of the technical feasibility and design study. It is anticipated that both studies will be completed within a period of seven months.



Proposed dam site | Badghis Province
Photo Credit: NABDP

ANNEX 5: PROVINCIAL MACHINERY PARK (PMP) OF BADGHIS

The Provincial Machinery Park (PMP) of Badghis was completed by the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) and handed over to MRRD to manage in October 2013. The park was designed to provide services, such as access to heavy machinery and mechanic services to the various government development programmes in Badghis province. These programmes covered several areas from health, agriculture, water and sanitation and education.

Since being taken over by MRRD, the machinery park has continued to focus on the completion of the following activities listed below in quarter two.

Repair and maintenance of existing heavy machinery

There are approximately 40 pieces of heavy machinery that are housed at the Provincial Machinery Park. The ongoing maintenance and repair of the heavy machinery were identified as a priority. In response to this, the necessary spare parts for the repair of these machines have been procured and the machines repaired. Since then, the heavy machinery have been used for projects such as road maintenance. In addition, the inventory and management of the stock and parts that are kept at the Machinery Park have been reviewed and the data base updated.



Repair of heavy machinery housed at PMP, Badghis | Badghis Province
Photo Credit: PMP Badghis

Garbage collection

In conjunction with the municipality, the machinery park is involved in the ongoing collection of garbage from Qala-e-Now city. There are 40 garbage bins which are disbursed through the city that are collected on a thrice weekly basis. In quarter two of 2014, the machinery park continued to repair and replace damaged garbage bins throughout the town, in addition to the regular collection of garbage.



Repair of garbage bins | Badghis Province (Photo Credit: PMP Badghis)



Collection of garbage from Qala-e-now | Badghis Province (Photo Credit: PMP Badghis)

Mechanics training

In the second quarter of 2014, the five month mechanics vocational training was started for the first cohort of 15 students from Qades, Abkamary, Moqur, Jawand and Bala Morqab districts.

The training will provide the basics on mechanic skills for local students and culminate in a mechanics certification for students that graduate. Once graduated, the trainee mechanics would be able to provide repair and maintenance services for their respective communities, in addition to gaining valuable vocational skills.



Mechanics training course | Badghis Province (Photo Credit: PMP Badghis)

Repair and maintenance of public street lights in Qala-e-now city

A new project that was started in quarter two was the regular maintenance and repair of the public street lights in Qala-e-now city. The PMP makes regular maintenance checks on the street lights twice every week, providing lighting for the city after dusk.



Maintenance of the PMP facility

To secure the perimeter of the PMP, a 246m security fence was constructed. The construction of the fence was done by the PMP itself, utilizing the technical expertise within the facility. In addition to the security fence, ongoing maintenance work such as repainting was done throughout the PMP.



ANNEX 6: ALICEGHAN WATER SUPPLY SCHEME

One of the re-integration projects that NABDP have been supporting, the Aliceghan water supply infrastructure project was designed to provide clean and potable water to approximately 1,100 families in Aliceghan of Barikab village, Qarabagh district, Kabul province. This is a resettlement project providing support to refugees that have returned to Afghanistan. Funding for this project was provided by the Government of Australia, the United Nations High Commission of Refugee (UNHCR) and UNDP.

To date, the boring of two drinking wells have been completed that provides the Aliceghan community with access to clean water. However, these wells are not yet fully operational due to the incomplete installation of pipes to supply the well. As such, in the second quarter, NABDP continued to provide temporary drinking water to the Aliceghan community of 300 households (2,100 individuals).

The construction of the main delivery pipe from the water wells to the reservoir is approximately 70% complete and is scheduled for completion in August 2014. Upon completion of this work, the Aliceghan water supply project would be completed, and the community gaining access to clean drinking water.

At the request of the Aliceghan Community Development Council (CDC), and with the approval of MRRD Senior Management, NABDP will build a retaining wall and community center. The design of the wall has been submitted to NABDP procurement and it is anticipated that construction of the community center will begin in quarter three of 2014.

ANNEX 7: ISSUE LOG

#	DESCRIPTION	DATE IDENTIFIED	IMPACT (I) PRIORITY(P) 1 (low) to 5 (high)	COUNTERMEASURE/ MANAGEMENT RESPONSE	OWNER	STATUS
1	Slow procurement process	30/03/2013	Impact = 3 Priority =3	Follow-up with the Ministry and MoF leadership.	Programme Manager	On-going
2	On-budget projects	30/03/2012	Impact=1 Priority=4	NABDP is working with MoF to ease the process. The issue lies in the disbursement process and must be addressed at MoF.	Programme Manager and CTA	On-going
3	Community conflicts	12/03/2012	Impact=2 Priority=3	ERDA has decided to follow the same procedure of finger prints but in the presence of DDA members, district governor and community elders to avoid future conflicts.	ERDA	On-going
4	Low participation of women in DDAs	30/3/2014	Impact = 3 Priority = 4	NABDP will continue gender awareness programs with communities. In addition, NABDP will investigate incentive structures such as the rollout of women empowerment projects in DDAs with female membership.	Programme Manager	On-going
5	Deteriorating security situation	01/01/2014	Impact = 5 Priority = 5	NABDP will continue to work closely with rural communities to ensure full community support in the implementation of locally prioritized development projects. In less secure regions, NABDP will continue to	Programme manager	On-going

				implement projects, though in communities located closer to provincial and district centers and main roads.		
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ANNEX 8: RISK LOG

NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	DATE IDENTIFIED	TYPE	IMPACT (I) & PROBABILITY (P) 1 (low) to 5 (high)	COUNTERMEASURES/ MANAGEMENT RESPONSE	OWNER	SUBMITTED/ UPDATED BY	LAST UPDATE	STATUS
1	Deteriorating security hampered project progress	2011	Programmatic	Priority = 3 Impact = 4	NABDP continuing to work closely with relevant local authorities and communities. As the situation deteriorates, the project will work in more secure areas, located closer to regional centers and towns.	NABDP	NABDP	30/3/2014	Ongoing
2	Lack of qualified companies for the implementation of renewable energy projects	2011	Operational	Priority = 2 Impact = 3	NABDP/ERDA is continuously following-up with the MHP manufacturer companies.	ERDA	ERDA	30/3/2014	Ongoing